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Employers, Attention!

If you have a job open for a returned soldier, see the official list of applications for jobs printed at the head of the Employment Wanted Column of today's Dispatch, or consult the Demobilization Bureau for the placement of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, 110 N. 9th street. Telephone Olive 7240.

VOL. 71. NO. 362.

MEXICAN TROOPS AIDING AMERICAN CAVALRY IN HUNT FOR BANDIT BAND

Carranza Column Operating to South of Americans, Hoping to Intercept Brigands, and Other Mexican Forces Appear Friendly to Cavalrymen.

GEN. DICKMAN GOES BACK TO SAN ANTONIO

Says Rest of Ransom Will Be Paid Later—Gen. Houze, Just Back From France, Will Command at El Paso.

By the Associated Press.

MARFA, Tex., Aug. 23.—Two forces of troops, Carranza Federals operating far to the south and American cavalry further north, today are searching the Conchos River region of Mexico in an endeavor to clear that section of bandit hideouts. Five known dead bandits were the net result of the expedition at the beginning of the fifth day of operations.

Pursuit of the bandits by the Americans is continuing south from the point in Mexico where an American camp has been established, it was announced today. The trails are not considered "hot," however, and, as the bandits have reached the mountain fastnesses, it is feared have escaped.

Airplanes left Royce flying field here at daylight today to join the troops in Mexico. No bombs were taken. Planes will begin landing in Mexico today. The field in Mexico is good, except for the presence of mesquite bushes and high weeds which tear the propellers badly. Several damaged propellers were shipped to Kelly field today.

An airplane driven by aviator Johnson, landed in the mud yesterday, both aviator and plane escaping unharmed.

Engineers inspected the roads on the Rio Grande yesterday and found them good, except for soft spots on the Mexican side, where rock work must be done to make the surface hard enough for trucks and pack trains to continue supplying the expedition.

Major-General Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the Southern Department, departed last night for San Antonio after completing an inspection of the border and familiarizing himself with the details of the expedition. The general said an effort would be made to pay the bandits the \$50,000 remaining of the ransom money for the aviators, though he did not say just how this would be done.

Aerial Bombs Arrive.
Rumors of further bandit capture and bombing of bandit strongholds which found circulation at various times yesterday proved unfounded, but the possibility of using bombs for experimental purposes and an announcement that these might be used if a bandit force should be found in any considerable numbers.

No information came from the expeditionary forces yesterday except word brought to the river supply trains yesterday proved unfounded, but the possibility of using bombs for experimental purposes and an announcement that these might be used if a bandit force should be found in any considerable numbers.

Victors arriving at dark from the field in Mexico brought reports from the commander of the American troops that the troops were still in pursuit of the bandits.

A pack train arrived here from Sierra Blanca for use in Mexico, and a motor truck train was loaded on flat cars for Sierra Blanca from which point there is a more direct route to the river base.

An aviator came from Fort Bliss to act as scout for cavalry below the border.

Beyond the Big Bend border a United States army airplane piloted by Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Royce, with the Associated Press correspondent acting as observer, crossed the border late yesterday on a scout flight over the Ojinaga district.

STOLEN PERFUME IN BEER CASE AT DRY GOODS STORE

\$6000 Worth of Apparel Seized by Detectives at 4873 Natural Bridge.

After seizing \$6000 worth of stolen goods at Mrs. Sarah Herron's dry goods store, 4873 Natural Bridge avenue, yesterday afternoon, Detective Chief Hanneagan, in searching the place, found a beer case in the kitchen. He opened it and brought to light seven quart bottles and four pint bottles of an expensive perfume, later identified as having been stolen, with \$2500 worth of other merchandise, from the warehouse of the Enderle Drug Co., 1326 Chestnut street, July 28 last.

Chief Hanneagan had learned that about \$9000 worth of goods stolen July 8 last from a warehouse of the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co. had been shipped to Cairo, Ill. and back to St. Louis and were to be delivered at Mrs. Herron's store.

With city and railroad detectives the chief went there. They seized five cases as they were being unloaded and they found another case in the store. All contained articles of women's wear.

Joseph Luzynski, a transfer teamster, last week pleaded guilty to the theft from the Rice-Stix warehouse and is now in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Herron was arrested after the stolen goods were found in her store. She said a man, whose name she gave, asked to permit the goods to be delivered there, but said she did not know they were stolen.

DEALER ACCUSED OF PLACING \$9 LABELS ON \$5 AND \$6 SHOES
A complaint was filed today by Robert L. Kirwin of 2909 Allen avenue with Assistant United States District Attorney Whaley that a shoe and clothing store was sticking \$9 price labels over factory stamps on shoes showing that the shoes were to be sold for \$5 and \$6.

Kirwin said that in June he purchased two pairs of shoes of a widely known make, paying \$9 a pair. On reaching home, he said, he tore off a paper price sticker on the soles and found that they covered factory impressions of \$5.

He didn't think much about it, he said, until he heard so much talk of profiteering, and to obtain evidence he returned to the store in August and purchased another pair for \$9.

When he tore off the sticker, he said, it covered a \$6 factory impression.

Whaley told him the matter would be investigated. The shoes were held by Whaley for evidence.

As the store it was explained that probably two dozen pairs of shoes, odd sizes left over from 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, had been put in this year's stock and marked with this year's prices. The shoes, it was said, were on sale last spring at \$3.85 a pair. They cost the store from \$4.10 to \$5.85 a pair.

The shoes complained of were not made to order, but one of the officials said, "but as they were left over from other years, and, because of their sizes, would not be disposed of at special sales, there was nothing left to do but place them in the regular stock."

"We could not consistently sell these leftovers for \$6 a pair and different sizes of the same brand, purchased this year, for \$9. The shoe for \$19.20 will cost us \$10.80, for which we must get \$15, as retail dealers must figure 33 to 35 per cent gross profit on shoes."

THE TEMPERATURES.
11 a. m. 71 f. 8 a. m. 71 f.
1 p. m. 70 f. 10 a. m. 70 f.
3 p. m. 69 f. 12 p. m. 69 f.
5 p. m. 68 f. 2 p. m. 68 f.

THE RIVER'S ON THE RAILROAD MAP AT LAST.
The river supply trains, which have been operating for some time, are now being shown on the railroad map at last.

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

SMITH TO ATTEMPT TO SHOW 6-CENT FARE IS ENOUGH

City Consulting Engineer to Show Figures as to What Could Be Done With Proper Management.

HEARING TO OPEN AT CITY HALL TUESDAY

Predicts Increase in Traffic and Additions to Revenue Under Operation of Receiver Wells.

C. E. Smith, city consulting engineer, at the street car fare hearing which will open before the State Public Service Commission at the city hall next Tuesday, will produce figures to show that with proper management of the United Railways system there will be no occasion for an increase in fare above the present 6-cent rate.

In a report prepared for submission at the hearing Smith says that even if the economies of better management are not made effective at once an increased fare of 385-thousandths of 1 cent would be sufficient to meet the deficit and this amount could be provided with a 7-cent fare, with four tickets for 25 cents, or by assessing 1 cent for each transfer, provided no other means of additional revenue were available and assuming there will be no increase in traffic.

While opposing an increase in the fare rate, Smith reaches the conclusion that "any higher fare than 7 cents, with four tickets for 25 cents, would be an outrage on this community."

Predicts Increase in Revenue.
Smith predicts that better management under Receiver Wells will add \$1,000,000 a year to the company's revenue and has this to say as to the general outlook for the company:

"The normal increase in business will bring greater revenue. For the normal years prior to the commencement of the European war in 1914, the increase in car riders averaged 3 to 5 per cent per year. During the war years there has been practically no increase. For the reasons set forth in this report, there was actually a decrease in car riders in the last part of 1918 compared with the year before. There was no decrease in the early part of 1918, however, and June showed a very encouraging increase."

The soldiers, whose departure contributed to the reduction, have nearly all returned, business and building conditions in particular have returned to normal, and there is already a shortage of labor. It will be confidently expected that from this time on the increase in traffic and consequent increase in revenue will not only return to normal but will also regain much of the war losses."

"There is the added fact that a number of very large manufacturing plants, including the Pullman car shops and the plant of the United Drug Co., have recently started operations on the outskirts of the city near the ends of car lines, and large construction forces are at work on other immense plants, including the General Motors Co., in the same general location. These plants now provide additional traffic for the company, not previously enjoyed, the revenue from which will be almost all profit, as the employees going out to the plants in the morning and returning in the evening travel in opposite directions to the downtown crowds and occupy cars that would otherwise run nearly empty."

Compares Case to Kansas City.
"In order that there may be no suggestion that as Kansas City now has an 8-cent fare, St. Louis should have the same fare, the following comparative conditions are pointed out:

"There is no parallel between Kansas City and St. Louis. It would be more nearly parallel to say that as Cleveland has a fare only slightly in excess of 5 cents, the fare in St. Louis should not much exceed 5 cents."

"During the first year of operation under the 6-cent fare in Kansas City, the company earned \$300,000 less than its operating expenses and had no net earnings, this having resulted partly from a fight with the unions lasting many months. St. Louis not only earned all its operating expenses but also a profit of nearly \$4,000,000, using the correct Kansas City method of keeping the accounts. Surely there is a difference here."

Steam Power in Kansas City.
"The Kansas City lines have a heavy investment of several million dollars in expensive bridges and viaducts that cost large sums for maintenance. In addition, the city compels the company to contribute generously to the cost of constructing public bridges and viaducts, one item of expense for that purpose this year alone being \$1,000,000."

Humors of Billings the Doughboys With the French Passant.
Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr.—Another installment of his observations on the war.

Troop A of the Missouri Rangers.
—A page of excellent photographs in the Rotogravure Section.

Order Your Copy Today

Buyers at Today's Army Food Sale at 3908 South Broadway



60 CITY EMPLOYEES CALL ON NOLTE FOR A RAISE

Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen Visit Comptroller After He Refuses to See Delegation.

Sixty city employees, members of the Municipal Section of the American Society of Engineers, including architects, engineers, draftsmen and rodmen, called upon Comptroller Nolte at the City Hall this morning with a demand that he call a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to pass on a demand they made last April for an increase of 15 per cent in salaries.

When informed of the presence of the delegation the Comptroller sent out word that he would see a committee of three. They conferred and agreed that all would go in. They pushed by the Comptroller's secretary.

Ernest Pfaffrath, president of the municipal section, asked the Comptroller to call a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to call a meeting of the board next week, saying that several months ago he promised the meeting would be called after July.

The Comptroller replied that as the Board of Aldermen was not in session to act on the bill, it would do no good to call a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Reply to a statement that the Mayor favored the increase, the Comptroller said the Mayor was a member of the board and could call a meeting if he desired, but that as far as he was concerned he did not intend to call a meeting, and would "not be intimidated even if a thousand men called on him."

The men then went to the Mayor's office and received a promise from the Mayor that he would see the Comptroller and attempt to arrange a meeting for Tuesday.

The increase asked would amount to about \$42,000 a year to the city. There are 183 men involved. Their salaries now range from \$90 a month to \$332.33 a month.

In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch
A Business View of the High Cost of Living—It is fundamental and no amount of agitation can bring about any really helpful alterations of conditions that are due to unduly economic causes, says a noted expert.

North Dakota's State Ownership Plan Not Socialistic But Good, Sound Business, Says One of Its Chief Promoters.
—An inside view of an economic scheme that is attracting nationwide interest.

200 Persons Present When Army Food Sale Opens

Limousines and Baby Carriages Used by Purchasers to Carry Goods—Order of Arrival Strictly Observed.

Women in summer furs stood in line with those in gingham aprons today, when the Tenth Ward Improvement Association reopened its store at 3908 South Broadway for the sale of surplus army foods. It was a democratic gathering.

Limousines bore away the same kind of goods, at the same prices, as were trundled away in baby carriages, boys' carts and express wagons. The only difference was the ability to buy. Some bought cases where others took cans.

Small cans of baked beans, of which there were 50 cases, sold at 4 cents a can, or 48 cans for \$1.92.

The stock of goods in today's sale will bring \$849.60, distributed as follows: Peas, \$162; corn, \$163.20; tomatoes, \$151.20; corn beef, \$139.20; roast beef, \$139.20; beans, \$96.

The cans weigh as follows: Peas, 20 ounces; corn, 20 ounces; tomatoes, 19 ounces; corn beef and roast beef, 1 pound, and beans, 11 ounces.

The next sale, which will be the third, will be held at the same place next Tuesday, beginning at 9 a. m.

Orders for more than \$700 worth of army foodstuffs were given by residents of West Walnut Park at a meeting last night of about 500 men and women of that community, held at Mimika avenue and Gareche boulevard. A store for distribution of the goods will be opened in that vicinity.

Store at Taft and Gravois.
The First District Improvement Association yesterday obtained credentials from Mayor Kiel to purchase army food supplies and resell in small lots at cost. The association will open a store near Taft and Gravois avenues.

LEAVES DANCE ESCORT TO WED ANOTHER MAN

Miss Louise Walsh Elopes With Charles J. Rozier and Later Rejoins Party at Club.

Miss Louise Walsh of 6002 Maple avenue, was escorted to a dance at the Kirkwood Country Club last night by Vernon Knapp of 3889 Wyoming street. She left there a few hours later with Charles J. Rozier of 4212 Botanical avenue, drove to Clayton, was married to Rozier, after which they returned to the club to receive the congratulations of their friends.

The dance was given by the F. O. O. T. Club, a social organization. Rozier did not attend. Miss Walsh and Knapp went out with Charles Betz Jr. of 3133 Portia avenue, and Miss Elizabeth Major, daughter of former Gov. Major of 4923 West Pine boulevard.

Rozier arrived at the club in his automobile about 11 o'clock, and sent word for some of his friends, including Miss Walsh, to come out. They talked in a group for a few minutes and Miss Walsh and Rozier stepped to one side for a subdued conversation, after which Rozier called Betz over and asked: "How would you like to be best man?"

Betz, not grasping the situation immediately, asked for further information, after which Rozier explained that he and Miss Walsh were going to Clayton to be married.

"I'm for you," replied Betz, and calling Miss Major, the four entered Rozier's car and drove to Clayton.

Marriage license clerk Schmidt was at the office on appointment with Robert M. Gilman and Miss Marie Rohank of Pittsburgh, guests at Hotel Statler, who wanted a marriage license, and had just issued it when Rozier's party arrived.

He objected at first to issuing the license, explaining that he doubted Rozier was 21. "22," replied Rozier, "and this is the 22d. We want to get married tonight."

Schmidt issued the license. Betz and Miss Major being witnesses, Miss Walsh, being a Catholic, wished the ceremony performed in her church, but they finally decided that would be impossible at that time of night, and a negro watchman was sent for Justice of the Peace Stecker.

COMMITTEE VOTES TO GIVE SHANTUNG BACK TO CHINA

Foreign Relations Committee, 9 to 8, Adopts Amendment to Treaty Depriving Japan of Rights Renounced by Germany in Rich Chinese Province.

M'CUMBER VOTES WITH DEMOCRATS

Lodge Presents the Amendment—Treaty Expected to Be Reported to the Senate by the End of Next Week.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—By a vote of 9 to 8 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted an amendment to the peace treaty by which German rights in Shantung Province, China, would go to China instead of Japan.

All the Democratic members and Senator Macomber, Republican, of North Dakota voted against the amendment.

Chairman Lodge offered the amendment under which the word "Japan" would be stricken from the Shantung section of the treaty and the word "China" substituted.

The committee also instructed Chairman Lodge to request President Wilson to send to the Senate the treaty between the United States and Poland signed June 28 at Versailles and such information as he has regarding the treaties now under negotiation with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Up any other proposed amendments to the treaty with Germany the committee adjourned until Monday.

Hitchcock Not Present.
Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, Shields, Tennessee, and Pittman, Nevada, Democrats, were not present, but their votes were recorded in the negative on the Shantung amendment.

The action was taken without extended debate shortly after the committee began its work.

The Shantung amendment is expected by leaders of the treaty to develop greater strength than any other on the Senate floor. Democratic leaders say they have the votes to defeat it, but the Republicans predict that it will be adopted.

After the meeting Chairman Lodge said he did not know to what extent the request for more information might interfere with plans of leaders for quick action on the Versailles treaty. Senator Lodge said that while there was a movement in the committee for a report next week, he had never expressed any opinion as to whether action then would be possible.

Except for a hearing of the Egyptian case Monday, the committee plans to work on the treaty without interruption until Friday and members on both sides predict by that time that a report will be ready.

Both Republican and Democratic leaders predict that the committee will adopt several amendments to the body of the treaty, but the Democrats assert all of them will be voted down in the Senate.

Other Amendments Proposed.
Other amendments proposed cover a wide range. Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, wants to have no American representation on the various reconstruction commissions dealing with European matters. Senator Knox, Republican, of Pennsylvania, proposes that the peace terms and the league of nations covenant be separated and the latter reserved for later consideration. Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, would defeat the league covenant entirely by simply striking it out of the treaty.

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

COAL WEIGHER FINED \$25 FOR 180-POUND SHORTAGE

Edward J. Hrdlička, 4059 Bates street, was fined \$25 in Judge Littner's court today on complaint of E. H. Schioman, commissioner of Weights and Measures.

Hrdlička is employed as a weigher for the Schroeder Bros. Coal Co., 3979 Bates street. Schioman testified that Aug. 5 the defendant pronounced the weight of a wagon load of coal to be 5900 pounds, and that, on reweighing it, the witness found the correct figure to be 5720 pounds.

Are you going to the Theater or Movies tonight? If so, see Page 3.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.

By James J. Montague.



PROVERBS.

You'll gain success at home alone.
Who seeks strange seas to cross,
Discovers that a rolling stone
Don't gather any moss.
And that is odd, because, forsooth
The wise bird soonest flits,
And furthermore, home keeping youth
Have ever homely wits.

Don't fail to look before you leap.
Remember, haste makes waste.
Be sure, when cliffs are high and steep
Your ladder's safely placed,
And that is strange, because thin ice
With swiftness must be crossed.
It is not wise to try things twice,
Who hesitates is lost.

By taking chances is attained
Both fame and goodly pelf.
For nothing ventured, nothing gained
Is true as truth itself.
And that is queer, for learned rhymes
Have long informed us all
That anyone who never climbs
Can surely never fall.

Help other people up the hill;
For you will always find
One prosper best who bears good will
To all of human kind.
And that is funny, for but few
Great things are ever done
Except by prudent persons, who
Look out for Number One!



WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

United States threatens to cut off food supply from Rumania if she doesn't behave. The average American citizen will begin to wonder what naughty prank he's played to have his own supply cut off.

WE ARE PUBLIC SPIRITED.

A correspondent says \$2 bills are hoodoos and ought to be suppressed. Pending suppression we volunteer to act as a repository for hoodooism.

THE AUDIENCE MIGHT UNIONIZE, TOO.

After sitting through some of the plays in New York, we wonder why the actors didn't strike sooner.

Our New Aristocracy.

"Walter, go to my fur coat. It is a very fine and expensive one. In the left pocket you will find a gold case, 18 carat, set with sapphires in platinum. It is very costly. In it you will find six Havana cigars of the most expensive kind. Bring me them!"—Sondaga Nisse (Stockholm).

Not Looking for Trouble.

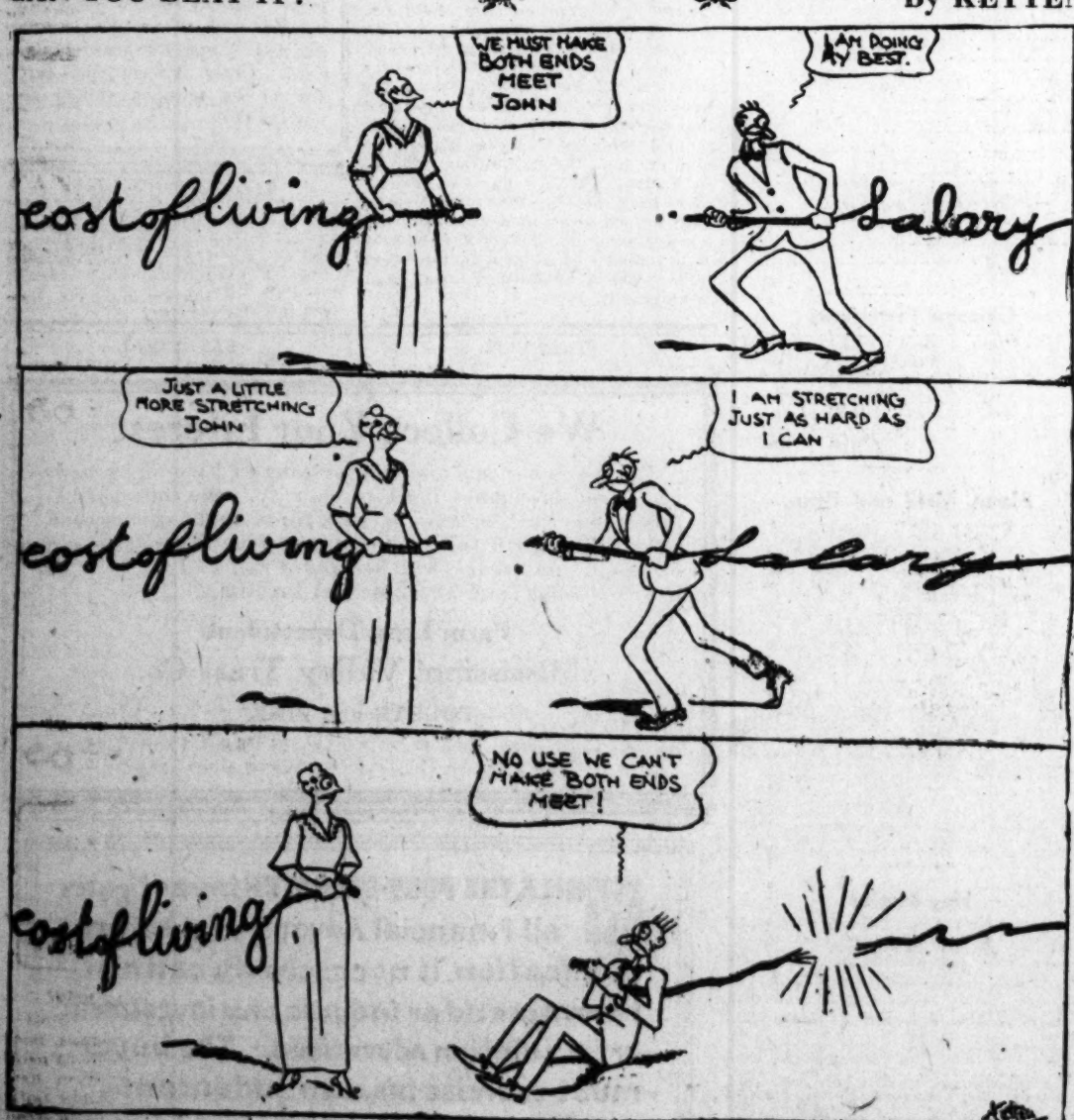
"Do you consider a saxophone a musical instrument?"
"I'm a peaceable citizen," replied Mr. Dubwaite, thoughtfully, "and for the sake of avoiding an argument I'm willing to concede that a saxophone is a musical instrument as long as it stays in an instrument dealer's window."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Sign of Affluence.

"They must be very wealthy."
"What makes you think so?"
"They own a phonograph."
"Shucks. Lots of people own phonographs."
"I know, but they keep their supplied with the very latest records."
—Detroit Free Press.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

By KETTEN



Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out.

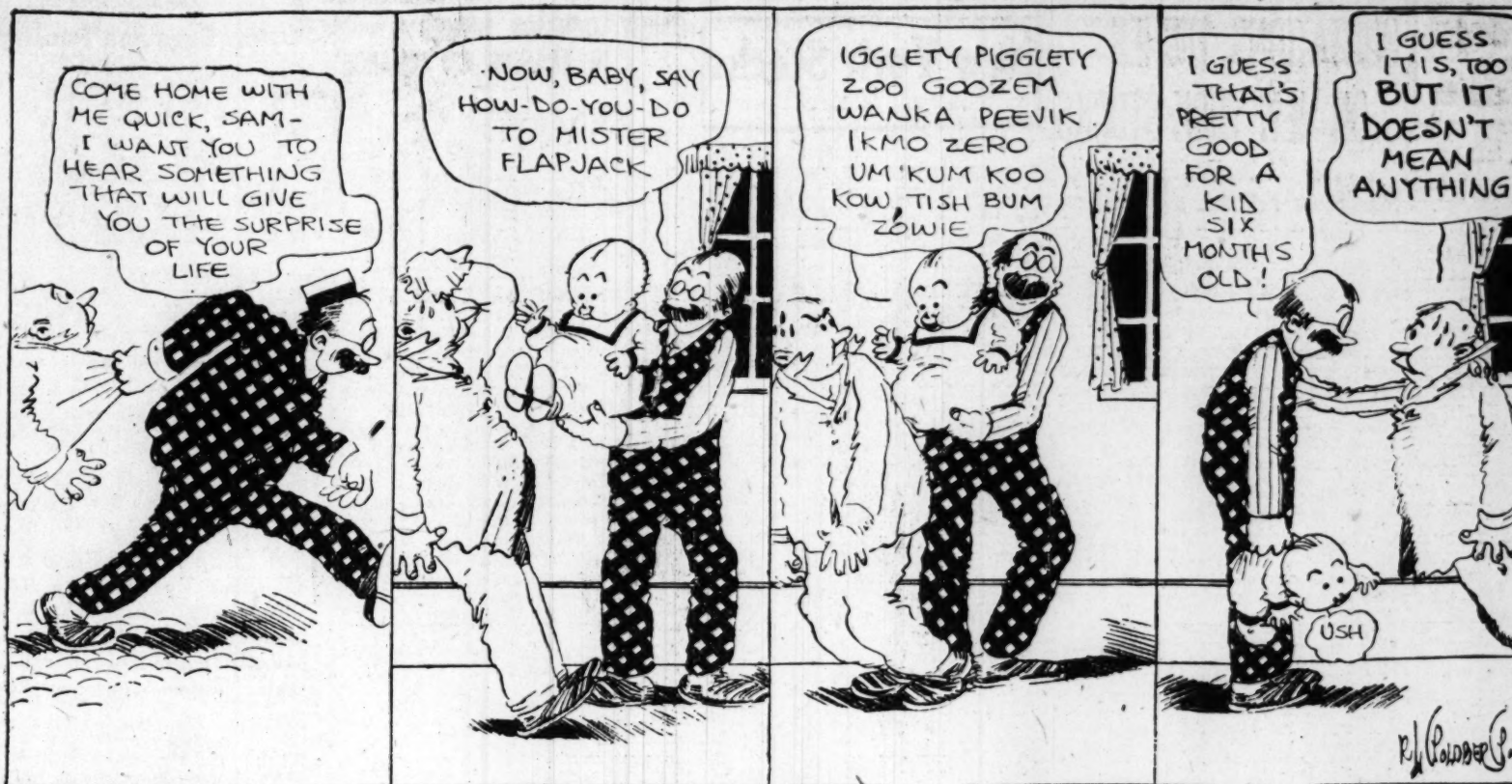


PENNY ANTE—Discovering a Marked Card

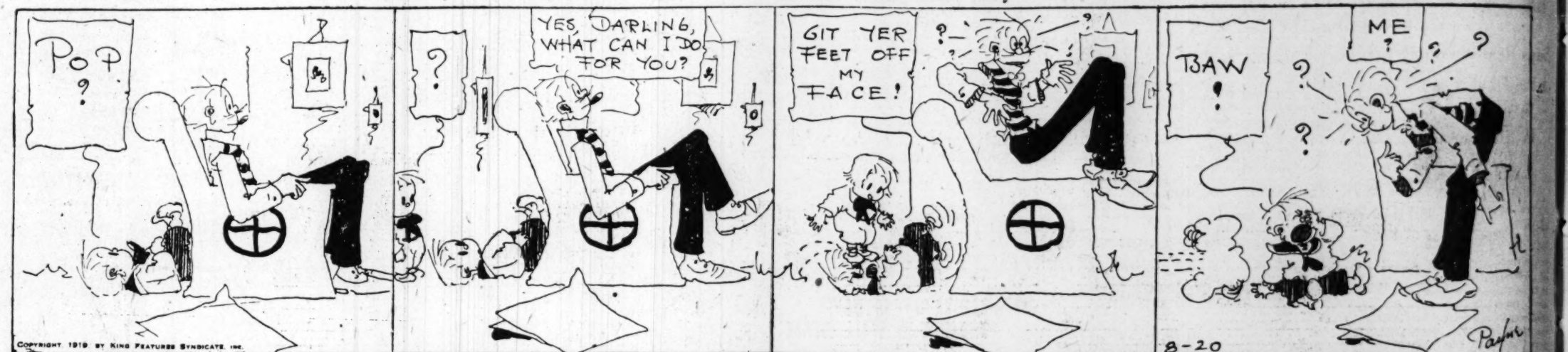
By Jean Knott



BUT IT DOESN'T MEAN ANYTHING—By GOLDBERG



"SAY, POP!"—THAT'S HOW IT FELT TO WILLIE.—By C. M. PAYNE.



MUTT AND JEFF—THERE'S 100 PER CENT OF SOMETHING IN JEFF'S STUFF.—By BUD FISHER



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VOL. 71. NO.

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By the Associated Press.
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PRECEDENT SET UP TO KEEP POLICE OUT OF LABOR BODIES

Commissioners at Washington, After Getting President's View, Forbid Affiliation With the A. F. of L.

MEN PERMITTED TO HAVE OWN UNION

Government Officials Calculate Possibilities With Entrance Into Central Organizations.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.
A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Should the police of the United States be permitted to affiliate with labor unions? Several cities are answering this question nowadays, but the Federal Government has just had an opportunity to pass on it. And the decision is naturally of nationwide interest for under the system of Government in the District of Columbia the President appoints the Commissioners and their acts are in effect his acts. Commissioner Brownlow recently had a long conference with President Wilson on district affairs and it is inconceivable that so vital a decision as that announced by Mr. Brownlow would be taken without consulting the White House.

Back of the question, of course, lies the possibility that Federalism is ever to take hold in America and the Soviet ideas are to prevail, a powerful weapon in the hands of radical leaders would be their affiliation with the police, all parts of the country. The American Federation of Labor at its June meeting sanctioned the grant of charters to policemen's unions and these have been already organized in 21 cities. It is claimed that the American Federation of Labor acted so that the police might not be drawn into the meshes of rival organizations of radical labor agitators some day and that possible union of police would be controlled if the policemen were affiliated with the Federation than, for example, with the I. W. O. organization.

District Against Affiliation.
But no matter what the purpose of the labor organization—be it conservative or radical—the District of Columbia Commissioners are unequivocally in opposition to affiliation with either. Commissioner Brownlow, after conferences with representatives of the police here, made it clear that an organization of policemen as such was not objectionable, but no membership in any outside labor movement would be tolerated. He says in a deliberately worded statement:

"The commissioners, after careful consideration of the whole question of the organization of a policeman's union affiliated with any other labor organization, have reached the conclusion that they must take the necessary steps to assure entire and complete independence of the police department.

"They approve heartily of the principle of collective bargaining and they welcome the organization of members of police force for purposes of collective representation, mutual support and organized effort to increase their salaries or improve their working conditions.

"They must, however, withhold their consent from any project to connect such an organization of members of the police department with any other labor organization.

"The fact that the policemen's union is bound by a 'no-strike' provision is an earnest of the intention of its members not to resort to a strike as a weapon of compelling its demands, but if it be affiliated with other organizations which do contemplate the use of a strike in an emergency, every member of the police force who is a member of the union would be liable to a charge, however falsely made, of favoritism in the performance of duty in the event of industrial trouble involving the organization with which it is affiliated.

"Authority, especially here in the national capital, at all times must be

LUENDORFF'S BOOK SAYS AUG. 8 REVEALED TO HIM HIS ARMY WAS DEFEATED

Memoirs, to Be Published in Post-Dispatch, Show High Command Was More Alarmed Than Civil Government.

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Gen. Ludendorff is satisfied that he has written a book of immense historical value. It is called "Memoirs," and is intended to be a grand memorial for a great leader of the German people and army. Ludendorff, indeed, looks upon himself as the leader not only of the army but also of the people. "These memoirs will tell of the deed of the German people and army with which my name will be linked for all time," he says in the preface to the book.

It is a book in which tributes are rare. The army, indeed, is eulogized and many officers are praised in praising a man he points out how much that man was influenced by the army and that his most meritorious services were always carried out under Ludendorff's orders.

"Our ideas of strategy and tactics," says Ludendorff, referring to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, "were identical and harmonious and loyal cooperation was very easy. I was satisfied that the General Field Marshal was Ludendorff always calls Hindenburg—"from Tannenberg up to my retirement in October, 1918, always agreed to my ideas and accepted my drafts of the orders."

Knew Army Was Defeated.
During the great controversies started by Matthias Erzberger's relations the Pan-German press has strenuously opposed any insinuation that the army was defeated or that the armistice was pressed for by army leaders. But now they have

represented by a police force that has no connection with any organization and that constituted agencies of the Government.

"This decision must not be interpreted to mean that the commissioners are opposed to labor organizations, nor must it be taken to mean that they are unwilling to recognize representatives of any organization of policemen. It is only what it purports to be, a statement of decision of the commissioners that the organization of policemen, a body of men sworn to enforce law impartially, under all circumstances, must be an organization of policemen and nothing more; that it must not be connected with any other labor organization."

Potential Difficulties Seen.
Naturally, the foregoing doesn't please Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who argues that the policemen want to organize for their own peculiar needs and without regard to other bodies. But the potential difficulties of the policemen, as the commissioners, not only, but Mayors of other cities who have come to Washington for advice. It is felt that in the event of a strike, public confidence in the police authorities would be weakened because of the apprehension that the police would be one-sided. Strike breaking by the use of other employees might be subject to obstacles involving the sympathies of policemen because of their affiliation or outside allegiance and the opinion seems to prevail that, irrespective of whether strike breaking is good or bad for the community, irrespective of the merits of any controversy that may arise in industry, the visible arm of public authority should not be in any way subject to outside influence or restraint.

Possibly the example of the district commissioners will be followed elsewhere in the United States and be regarded as a national precedent because it was adopted with the theoretical sanction at least of the President who appoints the commissioners. The objection here is not against the possibility of a sudden strike by the police because Federal troops would always be available for duty in the District of Columbia, nor is there the slightest objection to the affiliation by Government clerks, French, or employees of the Federal departments in Washington with the American Federation of Labor, as many of these organizations already have affiliated. But the police must remain entirely free. They can have an organization of their own to obtain benefits in pay or working conditions and such an organization will be formally recognized by the commissioners. But the police authority itself must remain independent and inviolate.

Gen. Ludendorff's book will be published in full in the Post-Dispatch, beginning Sunday, Sept. 7.

been contradicted by their own high priest who in his book, written as far back as last February proves definitely, first, that the army was defeated in the field, and second, that the demand for the armistice emanated from the general headquarters. Gen. Ludendorff's description of the collapse of the German army, though known in the main, makes breathless reading. How clearly Gen. Ludendorff himself knew that the army was beaten can be gathered from the following series of quotations.

"The 8th of August (1918) is the black day of the German army in the history of this war. I have experienced none worse except during the events beginning with Sept. 1, 1918, which placed the entire German front and sealed the fate of the Central Powers. The English, the French and the American armies broke into our line between the Somme and the Lure, where our divisions were completely overrun. Six or seven German divisions which could be described as thoroughly fit for battle, had been defeated. Two or three divisions and the remnants of the defeated forces were ready to close the wide gap between Bray and Roye."

Speaking of the contemplated retirement from this section of the line, Gen. Ludendorff says:

"This movement was decided for the night of Aug. 9-10. If it did not succeed a great allied victory was possible."

"The following days brought further fighting during which our troops again showed signs of an inner collapse while the Eighteenth was quite prepared for further fighting. Our losses in prisoners were such that the high command was again faced with the necessity of using further divisions as relief and so reducing our reserves."

Soldiers Called Strike Breakers.
Gen. Ludendorff tells of the terrible impressions received from the battlefield about mass desertions and how fresh divisions going up to the front were liable to be turned into divisions who called out to them: "Strike breakers and war prolongers!"

"The 8th day of August," says Ludendorff in his book, "if it is the situation, 'marked the downfall of our fighting strength and destroyed our hopes of strategical amelioration. To continue the war was to start a gamble.'"

Ludendorff was always against gambling, he says and the fate of the German people was too dear to him. For these reasons he came to the conclusion that "the war had to be ended."

The very eloquent efforts of Ludendorff to explain away the failure of the army by the influence of allied propaganda, the bolshevik disruption of the country, the infection of the front and his passionate accusation of incompetence against the civil government are after all irrelevant. The great fact remains established that on Aug. 8 the fate of the army was sealed.

How about the facts as to origin of the defeat? On Sept. 25, says Ludendorff, precisely at 6 o'clock he went to Hindenburg's room to explain to him the necessity of an armistice. As usual, Hindenburg was in full agreement with him and told him that he was about to make a similar proposal to Ludendorff the same evening. The next morning they officially invited the civil Government to end the war by a formal means. Meaning by this in the Chancellorship developed.

Maximilian Gives Details.
Only the other day I had a conversation with Prince Maximilian in his retirement at Salem on Lake Constance. He told me the fascinating story of the political crisis at that time, and the part played by the high command in bringing about the armistice proposal.

"There was a virtual panic in Berlin when I arrived," said the Prince. "To accept the high command's demand for an immediate armistice was the chief and only condition for the Chancellorship." Prince Max asked for at least a few days in which to weigh the situation and organize his Cabinet, but he was made to understand that if he would not accept the Chancellorship under these conditions it would be offered to another man who would fulfill the high command's desires. Then he tried to make the high command understand that such a hasty proposal would be detrimental to Germany's position, while demonstrating to the Entente the desperate military position. It was in vain, a note to President Wilson had to be sent without delay. Prince Max consented after a struggle, and he sent the note even before he faced the Reichstag.

With his strong feeling of parliamentary responsibility Prince Max felt bitterly the tragedy of the situation. The military leaders dominated Germany in peace-making as they did while conducting the war. Prince Max's story is wholly confirmed by Gen. Ludendorff himself. The pages of his book describing the preliminaries of the armistice show unmistakably that the high command was more panic-stricken in those days than was the civil Government or the people.

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EBERT TAKES OATH AS GERMAN PRESIDENT

Populare Cheers Leader After Inaugural Address in Which He Stresses New Freedom.

By the Associated Press.

WEIMAR, Germany, Aug. 21.—Friedrich Ebert took the oath as Imperial President at the National Theater today. A large crowd had gathered in the square before the theater, where a guard of honor was drawn up with the Landwehr band playing. Herr Ebert was received at the main entrance of the theater by the vice presidents and secretaries, who conducted him to where Konstantin Fehrenbach, president of the National Assembly, was awaiting him. The organ played as Herr Fehrenbach led the President to the center of the flower-bedecked hall, where the President's residence is situated. The members of the imperial Council and Assembly rose to welcome Herr Ebert, but the places reserved for the German National and Independent Socialists were empty.

Herr Fehrenbach handed the President the document containing the oath, the formula of which President Ebert recited with a firm voice. Herr Fehrenbach then said to the President:

"You came from the people and therefore you will ever be a faithful friend of the working people, to whom you have devoted your life work. You will also ever be a shield to the Fatherland, which you have done your best to serve and for the sake of which you have made a terrible and most painful sacrifice, seeing that of four sons you sent to the colors and three of them died."

President Ebert Replies.
"You sought to attain progress and freedom solely by peaceful development, but with defeat the die was cast regarding the old state form and the dynasty. Even those who preserve their old views must recognize that fact and may it be granted you to reunite the entire German people and lead it back in a patriotic mind to order and to work and point the way to the rebirth of the beloved Fatherland."

President Ebert in reply said: "This must remain to us if we desire to rebuild the Fatherland—deep love from the homeland and the colors of the Fatherland. And to this must be joined sacred labor for the whole and the placing of one's self in the empire's service. Every contradiction between the whole and the individual states vanishes."

"The essence of our Constitution shall above all be freedom, but all freedom must have its law. This you have now established. We jointly hold on to it. It will give us strength to testify for the new vital principle of the German nation—freedom and right."

Ludendorff's address evoked loud applause. He then addressed the assembly as follows: "Farewell, Weimar! Our principal task here was the constitution and the preservation of peace and order and by unwearied labor, loyally holding together in the newly created state. In the hands of the people lies our fate. We believe in the German people."

Loud and repeated applause greeted Herr Fehrenbach's speech. Herr Fehrenbach, after being thanked for the manner in which he had directed the business of the assembly, cried:

"Long live our German nation! Long live our beloved Fatherland!" The assembly took up and repeated his words with enthusiasm.

President Ebert, accompanied by Herr Fehrenbach, the vice presidents, Ministers and Deputies, went to the balcony of the theater and addressed the crowd. He said: "I, people equal and with equal rights—that is what today shall testify before all Germans. I now renew before you my oath of fealty to the people and the people's rights. Let us stand together in our people's hard struggle for life. Join me in a vow of this indissoluble unity so that from here—from the scene of imperishable deeds—it may ring throughout the German Fatherland. Long live our beloved German people!"

The crowd broke into deafening cheers and the band played "Deutschland Über Allen," which the people sang lustily.

ADVERTISEMENT

STORE 'PULLERS' DENIED INJUNCTION BY JUDGE

Reply States That They Cannot Solicit Business in Front of Rival Firms.

By the Associated Press.

Circuit Judge Kimmel today handed down an opinion denying an injunction to "pullers" employed by retail stores in an effort to induce prospective purchasers entering stores of competitors to buy from them.

Judge Kimmel holds that the city ordinance prohibiting the solicitation of trade on the street, except in front of the stores of the persons doing the soliciting, is valid, and that the police cannot be enjoined from enforcing it.

The city, in defending the ordinance, contended that the "pullers" had adequate remedy in law by defending themselves and appealing to higher courts, and that there was no occasion for invoking the injunction. The court sustained this point.

The right of cities to pass ordinances regulating traffic in the streets and the use of streets for business purposes is upheld in the decision, which also says that the ordinance does not prohibit the plaintiffs from earning a livelihood from their own industry, as alleged, but permits them to ply their trade in front of their own stores.

"We think it a reasonable regulation," Judge Kimmel said, "designed to prevent congestion of the streets and to prevent nuisances to patrons in the busiest retail district in this city, disturbances of the peace, discomfort to the public, and last but not least the unwarranted and unnecessary practice of merchants from one street going in numbers to the stores of merchants of another street and accosting, arguing, soliciting and pulling patrons from such stores, is against the rules of fair competition, it is a practice which no self-respecting, law-abiding and peace loving community should tolerate."

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION AGAINST FUR CONCERN DIRECTORS ENDED

Counsel for Philip Zebelman, Who Asked for Writ, Opposes Argument for Making It Permanent.

Judge Hartman in the Circuit Court today dissolved the temporary injunction which he granted last Saturday to restrain the directors of the Montreal Fur Co., 767 Washington street, from directing Philip Zebelman, of 1719 Franklin avenue, as president and general manager.

Though Zebelman asked for the injunction his counsel, H. C. Whitehill, vigorously made an unsuccessful effort to obtain a writ of prohibition from the State Supreme Court to prevent Judge Hartman from proceeding with the case.

The litigation arose from factional divisions in the directorate of the company, Irving Kaplan, one of the directors, was stopped by policemen while going to the directors' meeting last Saturday and was required to go to police station and prove his ownership of an automobile in which he was riding. Later Kaplan filed suit for \$20,000 damages against Zebelman, alleging he caused the arrest and prevented him from attending the directors' meeting.

It was said in court today that another meeting of the directors was scheduled for this afternoon.

EAST ST. LOUIS RESTAURANT PROPRIETOR ENDS HIS LIFE

Shoots Himself While in Bed at 3:30. Wife Says He Had Been Ill and Business Was Bad.

Louis Klomom, 51 years old, proprietor of a restaurant at 16 St. Clair avenue, East St. Louis, shot himself in the right temple while in bed at his home above the restaurant at 3:30 a. m. today. His wife, awakened by the shot, summoned a doctor. Klomom died an hour later at St. Mary's Hospital.

Mrs. Klomom said her husband had been ill for more than a year and that he became despondent recently when his business began to prove unprofitable. Klomom is survived by four adult children in addition to his widow.

England Puts Certain Imports Under License.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Board of Trade last evening issued a long list of articles under the term "unstable key industries," the importation of which after Sept. 1 will be permitted only by license. This list includes coal tar derivatives for use in dyes, a number of colors, chemicals, optical glass, scientific and optical instruments, hosiery, magnetos and gauges.

HOUSE CHAPLAIN TOLD NOT TO PUT POLITICS IN PRAYER

Dr. Couden Admits He Was Warned by Speaker After Mention of League.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Speaker Gillett of the House of Representatives cautioned the Rev. Dr. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain of the House, against referring to the league of nations in his prayers in the House. This was admitted by Dr. Couden on learning that Representative Hefflin, Democrat, of Alabama, in a debate in the House had charged that a Republican high in the party and whom he did not name, had warned against such prayers.

"I am sorry you put politics in your prayer," Dr. Couden said. The Speaker told him about a month ago that he had prayed for a league of nations.

"I told him," continued Dr. Couden, "I was not aware I had put politics in the prayer."

He explained that the prayer to which the Speaker took exception did not refer to the league treaty pending in the Senate but to "a league" such as would "spring from hearts of the world."

Told of Hefflin's charge that he had been "muzzled" so that he did not refer to the league of nations again, the chaplain said that, although he was astonished at the effort of the Speaker to censor his prayers, he had prayed for a league of nations several times since spoken to by Gillett.

"I have been chaplain of the House 24 years," said the chaplain with a trembling voice, "but I have never before been told I put politics in my prayers."

YOUR DRUGGIST WILL REPLY TO SHOW 6-CENT FARE IS ENOUGH

Continued From Page One.

amounting to over \$200,000. No parallel condition obtains in St. Louis.

"Kansas City is very hilly, which increases the cost of operation over the costs in St. Louis which is nearly flat."

"Kansas City electric power is all generated in steam plants from Illinois coal, which costs more in Kansas City by reason of the higher freight rates for 300 miles a large proportion of cheap water power and cheaper coal for its steam power."

Debate consisted largely in attacks and defense of the administration. Republicans asserting that the Democrats "with masterly inactivity" had avoided any discussion of remedies for the high cost of living, and Democrats charging that "Re-

HOUSE SENDS TO SENATE BILL TO CURB PROFITEER

Passes Amendment for Imprisonment After Five-Hour Debate.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—With adoption by the House of amendments extending the Lever food control act to peace times, and broadening its scope to include clothing and other necessities, the next move in the fight to lower the high cost of living is up to the Senate, to which the measure now goes. Adoption late yesterday of the amendments to the Lever act as reported out by the Agriculture Committee followed a five-hour debate in the House in which an unsuccessful effort was made to have the provisions extended to profiteering in house and room rents.

An amendment by Representative Strong, Republican of Kansas to include kerosene and gasoline was rejected by a close vote, and an amendment by Representative Newton, Republican of Minnesota, to make the act applicable to cotton, was eliminated on a point of order by Representative Blanton, Democrat of Texas. The penalty provision which makes those found guilty of profiteering in the sale of the commodities named in the act liable to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for two years was retained as recommended by the committee.

While the food control act is being considered in the Senate the House will continue with other measures designed to reduce the cost of living. The Hutchinson cold storage bill, modeled on the New Jersey act to which President Wilson called attention in his recent address to Congress, will be reported out of committee next week, and taken up on the floor of the House.

House Rents Excluded.

Proposals to make the act apply to profiteering in house and room rents, adopted by the House in committee of the whole, were stricken out in the final vote.

Attempts to bring farmers and farm organizations within the jurisdiction of the amendment also were blocked.

Recommendations of Attorney-General Palmer to include retailers doing a business of less than \$100,000 under the profiteering section so that the Department of Justice might "go after the little ones" were included in the measure as passed.

Debate consisted largely in attacks and defense of the administration. Republicans asserting that the Democrats "with masterly inactivity" had avoided any discussion of remedies for the high cost of living, and Democrats charging that "Re-

publicans had been busy playing politics."

Representative Rodenberg, Republican, of Illinois, opening discussion on the measure, criticized President Wilson's "feeble efforts to establish some sort of connection between the present high cost of living and the league of nations" and said that "the President's mind for the last nine months has been completely absorbed by the idea of the league of nations."

"If there was a famine in China," the Illinois member continued, "drouth in India, a flood in the Mississippi Valley, an earthquake in Porto Rico, a volcanic eruption in Central America or an epidemic of spinal meningitis in New York City, the President, by a process of reasoning that satisfied himself, at least, has convinced himself that the sole contributing cause was the failure of the league of nations."

Representative Hefflin, Democrat of Alabama, charged that Republican opposition to the league of nations had become so pronounced that the chaplain of the House "was not permitted to pray for acceptance of the league of nations." He said the chaplain had offered such a prayer one morning "and since then his lips have been sealed by a high member of the Republican party."

Indication of the close interest with which President Wilson is following every move in the fight on high prices was given in a lengthy conference which he held with Attorney-General Palmer and Director-General Hines. The conference was arranged by Mr. Palmer, who determined to discuss what had been under consideration.

New Korean Officials Named.

By the Associated Press.
TOKYO, Tuesday, Aug. 19.—Official announcement was made today of the appointment of Admiral Baron Minoru Saito to the post of Governor-General of Korea, and of Retaroto Mizuno as Civil Administrator. Admiral Saito succeeds Gen. Count Yoshimichi Hasegawa, who resigned.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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COL. E. J. HOME, OVERSEAS

Officer Who 138th (St. Louis) Regiment in Great Britain.

REFUSES TO OF F

"I'm Still in Can't Discard—Still Dis-

moval—Pr

Col. Edmund went to France 138th (St. Louis) Regiment in Great Britain.

commanded it men at Hillen transferred to an service, returned ing very tanned overseas cap and "Colonel stepped Station at 7:30 a by a score of fr

Col. McMahon the mer of the 138th had been with his National Guard years. His remo caused considera the part of the lives.

one of his arrival were you relieve the 138th?"

"I suppose it is policy of replacing officers with regulars. Many of us relieved. "What do you army officers McMahon smiled in the army; I c

Four Brothers.
Among those McMahon at the mother, Mrs. John Farlin avenue, the son, Capt. James J. McMahon, and his McMahon and M

After holding an tion his military Col. McMahon was his mother.

For the last 19 in command of a Sulplie, one of the it contained all st mulple, necessa maintain 1,000,000 Additions to it containing 2700 camp contents. Col. McMahon was diers convicted un martial.

Col. McMahon of concealing that he still feeli edited to commu ntry throughout said:

"That was what for. They were in the First Regiment and I helped organize it. I was in the 138th, which with the First to

"A Wonderf
"It was a won want to say right sidered it one of the able outfit that The personnel was Why, there was a the 138th to furnis cers for three reg "I consulted me es in the Vosges days, during wh their first taste of they were compli lunch and three "Then I was tr assignment was to in charge of Later I was plac ed easily of three finally sent to St my succeeding com important than th from command of 2500 men. I becom of a camp containi a vast amount of "But I would with the 138th saying, 'I almost leave them."

"Hard Boiled" One of the Am Col. McMahon's "Hard Boiled" Restaurant him. When the learned Smith's id official officers of Smith, Col. McM it was necessary, him separated fro in order to prote As to other pr although they serious military Mahon said he h with them. He d complaints about American prisonel "While we wor we allowed them us as were availa all right with th Plans are from the Imper made few plat elded whether he National Guard been so long blen he determined h he formerly was a his elevation t

393 Cols. Gain in Six Days!

The tremendous Growth of the Post-Dispatch is convincingly shown by the following figures:

Gains for the Past Six days over the Corresponding Days of last year. Total Paid Advertising:

Sunday, August 17.....	GAIN 176 Cols.
Monday, August 18.....	GAIN 34 Cols.
Tuesday, August 19.....	GAIN 32 Cols.
Wednesday, August 20.....	GAIN 87 Cols.
Thursday, August 21.....	GAIN 36 Cols.
Friday, August 22.....	GAIN 28 Cols.

Total gain for 6 days.....393 Cols.

Why?

Quantity and Quality circulation that sells the merchandise.

"Particular People Prefer the Post."

First in St. Louis.

"First in Everything."

Do you know
Kansas City is the second
largest horse and mule
market in the world?

Whatever you do,
eat Krumbles
W. K. Kellogg

NATURE puts plenty of body-building, strength-making elements into wheat. Nature makes wheat taste good, so that we will eat it and get its benefits.

"Whatever you do, eat Krumbles," has a definite meaning. We use all the wheat grain for Krumbles. We grind it, we cook it, we shred it, we toast it—

And we better it with a flavor that makes it doubly good.

COL. E. J. McMAHON, HOME, TELLS OF OVERSEAS SERVICE

Officer Who Commanded
138th (St. Louis) Regi-
ment in Its First Engage-
ment Greeted by Scores.

REFUSES TO TALK OF HIS TRANSFER

"I'm Still in the Army and
Can't Discuss It," He Says
—Still Disappointed at Re-
moval—Praises His Men.

Col. Edmund J. McMahon, who went to France in command of the 138th (St. Louis) Infantry, and who commanded it in its first engagement at Hilsenroth, but who later was transferred to another branch of the service, returned home today. Looking very tanned and soldierly, with overseas cap and swagger stick, the Colonel stepped off a train at Union Station at 7:30 a. m., to be greeted by a score of friends and relatives.

Col. McMahon was popular with the men of the 138th, some of whom had been with him in the old First National Guard regiment for many years. His removal from command caused considerable talk, both on the part of the men and their relatives.

One of the first questions asked him on his arrival today was: "Why were you relieved of command of the 138th?"

"I suppose it was in line with the policy of replacing National Guard officers with regular army officers," he replied. "There were a good many of us relieved."

"What do you think of the regular army officers?" he asked. Col. McMahon smiled grimly. "I'm still in the army; I can't talk," he said.

Four Brothers Were Officers.
Among those who greeted Col. McMahon at the station were his mother, Mrs. John McMahon of 4481 Farlin avenue; his brothers, Capt. James J. and Capt. William J. McMahon, and his sisters, Miss Mary McMahon and Mrs. John Tierney. After holding an impromptu reception in the midway for his home-coming, Col. McMahon went to the home of his mother.

For the last 10 months he has been in command of a supply base at St. Sulpie, one of the largest in France. It contained all stores, excepting ammunition, necessary to equip and maintain 1,000,000 men for a month. Additions to it were a prison camp containing 27,000 Germans and another containing 850 American soldiers convicted under general court-martial.

Col. McMahon made no pretense of concealing the disappointment that he still feels at not being permitted to command the 138th Infantry throughout the war. He said:

"That was what I went over there for. They were good men. I was associated with some of them in the First Regiment for 20 years, and I helped organize the old Fifth Regiment, which was consolidated with the First to make the 138th."

"A Wonderful Regiment."
"It was a wonderful regiment. I want to say right here that I considered it one of the most remarkable outfits that went to France. The personnel was of a high order. Why, there was enough material in the 138th to furnish material for officers for three regiments."

"I commanded them in the trenches in the Vosges mountains for 30 days, during which time they got their first taste of war, and in which they were complimented by three French and three American Generals."

"Then I was transferred. My first assignment was to Brest, as zone officer in charge of disembarkation. Later I was placed in command, successively, of three rest camps, and finally sent to St. Sulpie. Each of my succeeding commands was more important than the preceding, until, from command of the 138th, I commanded a camp containing 12,000 men and a vast amount of supplies."

"But I would rather have been with the 138th—that goes without saying. It almost broke my heart to leave them."

"Hard Boiled" Smith His Prisoner.
One of the American prisoners at Col. McMahon's camp was Lieut. (Hard Boiled) Smith, sentenced to imprisonment for mistreatment of prisoners under him. When the other prisoners learned Smith's identity it took several officers to pull them off of Smith. Col. McMahon related that he was necessary after that to keep him separated from the rest of them in order to protect him.

As to other prisoners in his camp although they were convicted for serious military offenses, Col. McMahon said he had little trouble with them. He did, however, hear complaints about the treatment of American prisoners in other camps, he said.

"While we were strict with them, we allowed them such little pleasures as were available, and got along all right with them," he said.

Plans Are Indefinite.
Col. McMahon landed in New York from the Imperator Aug. 19. He has made few plans. He has not decided whether he will re-enter the National Guard, with which he has been so long identified. Neither has he determined his business course. He formerly was a lumber salesman. His elevation to the rank of

Former Commander of 138th (St. Louis) Infantry Home Again



COL. E. J. McMAHON AND HIS MOTHER AT UNION STATION.

COMMITTEE VOTES TO GIVE SHANTUNG BACK TO CHINA

Continued From Page One.

trade with Germany. Although he refrained from saying whether he would vote for the treaty, Senator Thomas expressed grave doubt as to the wisdom of the labor provisions and said there were articles in the labor section which seemed to violate the American Constitution by relegating legislative and judicial functions to international bodies.

Senator Fall, referring to a statement by the President that so far as he knew the United States was not trading with Germany, declared there had been a suspension of the trading with the enemy act which could be effected only by presidential authority and that merchant vessels were sailing direct between American and German ports. The export trade for Germany in June, he said, amounted to \$8,000,000.

Members Demanded Action.
No explanation was made of the delay in the committee, but it is known to have been reached after Democratic members had renewed their requests for early action and after some of the Republican Senators not on the committee had expressed strong disapproval of delaying a report to hear the additional witnesses summoned.

On Monday the committee will hear Joseph W. Folk, on behalf of the Egyptians, Friday the Greeks and other mid-European peoples are to be heard, and on Saturday a session will be devoted to Irish claims. William C. Bullitt, another Versailles adviser, probably will appear during the following week.

Once in the Senate, the treaty is expected to be under fire, and committee members pointed out that a supplemental report might be filed should it be warranted by later hearings.

Developments pointed with increasing certainty to the complete collapse of the effort to pass a compromise resolution along the lines of President Wilson's suggestion for reservation apart from the ratification itself. Republican leaders declared presentation of the resolution only had cleared the air so far as they were concerned and had only a few days before the group of Republican reservation advocates would insist on having the qualifications a part of the ratification.

On the Democratic side it has been assumed that the treaty would be passed by a vote of 70-20, with the Democrats and a large number of Republicans stood for ratification with reservations of the same sort, and that the treaty would be passed by a vote of 70-20.

Boycott Provision Affected.
Both in the resolution presented by Senator Pittman, Democrat of Nevada, and in the reservation draft agreed on by seven Republicans, there is a provision which, under an interpretation placed on the boycott by President Wilson, might have far-reaching effects.

In his White House conference Tuesday with the Foreign Relations Committee the President said that while under the articles of the league covenant relating to the use of military force the members would have a free to exercise judgment, "the breach of certain articles of the covenant does bring on what I have designated as an automatic boycott, and in that we would have no choice."

In the Pittman reservations it is provided that the economic measures "can only be carried out through the voluntary separate action of each of the respective governments," while the Republican draft provides that failure of Congress to furnish "such military or naval forces or economic measures" as are called for in the covenant "shall not constitute a violation of the treaty."

Colonel came 19 years after he entered the First Regiment as a private in H Company. He worked his way up through the successive ranks. He will be discharged as a Camp Taylor, Ky., next Wednesday.

A reception is to be given in his honor Monday night at the Planters Hotel by the Relative Auxiliary of the 138th Infantry.

By the Associated Press.
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22.—The Southern Pacific Railroad announced at 9:20 o'clock this morning that because of strike conditions it had annulled all train service from the city. It further announced it did not expect there would be more incoming trains, with the possible exception of a few now inbound on the divisions centering here.

Wilson Asks Virginia to Ratify.
By the Associated Press.
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23.—President Wilson yesterday appealed to the Virginia Legislature, now in special session, to ratify the suffrage amendment. The President said in a telegram to the Senate "It seems to me of profound importance to our country that this amendment should be adopted."

Walter Howk Declares Kansas City Papers So Named Him After Returning Jewelry Worth \$3000.
Walter F. Howk, 21 years old, who says that a year ago he was proclaimed on the front pages of the Kansas City newspapers as "the one honest youth" of that community, maintained today that the description still fits him, although he was arrested yesterday afternoon for a forgery which he admits.

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REVIEWS OF THE NEWEST BOOKS

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK

AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
(Any of these books will be sent by parcel post to subscribers on receipt of postage in order of application.)

LETTERS OF SUSAN HALE. Edited by Caroline P. Atkinson. Introduction by E. E. Hale. These personal and family letters of Susan Hale, the younger sister of Edward Everett Hale, reveal a fine character, a joyous and fun-loving nature. Extensive travel and a wide acquaintance with people of note, both in the literary and social world, contribute much to the interest; but it is the spontaneous wit of the writer that gives her letters their real value. The main facts of her life are given in the introduction by her nephew.

LABOR, TURNOVER, LOYALTY AND OUTPUT. By E. H. Cullen. Presents some of the labor problems growing out of the demand for greater democracy in industry and suggests possible solutions for them. Various striking experiments are described, including that of Robert B. Wolf's paper mills.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM IN PROSE AND POETRY. Edited by J. Madison Gathway. A collection of state papers, speeches, addresses, songs and poems, selected for the purpose of teaching American patriotism and American ideals to young people and foreigners.

FUR BUYING GUIDE. By A. R. Harwig. Complete instructions for buying and selling raw furs. The book will be helpful to anyone at all interested in furs or the fur trade.

FLOATING HOME. By Cyril Ionides and J. B. Atkins. Tells how an English family solved the problem of poverty by living afloat in a barge and avoiding the payment of rent and taxes. So many inquiries were received about the adventure that this book was written for the benefit of those who wish to try it. Much is said in praise of the Essex shippers of barges and a study of their dialect is given. The illustrations are color plates from water-color drawings by Arnold Bennett.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Edward F. Stevens. A treatise on the development and equipment of medical institutions since the beginning of the twentieth century. Comparisons are made with hospitals in Europe, and pictures and plans are given to show just what has been done toward better housing and caring for the sick.

READING THE BIBLE. By William L. Phelps. An effort to help the reader to a more intelligent appreciation of the Bible as a part of English literature. Given by the well-known Yale professor of literature in three lectures to the Princeton theological seminary—"Reading the Bible," "St. Paul as a Letter Writer," "Short Stories in the Bible."

YESTERDAYS IN A BUSY LIFE. By Candace Wheeler. The story of a long and active life, giving some account of the author's efforts to secure commercial opportunities for women and reminding us of the celebrities with whom she came into contact.

RUSSELL ON BOLSHIEVISM. "BOLSHIEVISM and the United States" is the name which Charles Edward Russell gives to his book, embodying his observations as a member of the American Mission to Russia. But such is the comprehensiveness of this book of 341 pages, that it might better be called "Bolshievism and Civilization."

Russell is one of the best known of American writers on Socialism, and was an active supporter of the Socialist party until that party, by adopting an anti-war platform in wartime, virtually expelled Russell. John Spargo, Allan Benson and other members who were loyal to the United States.

He makes a powerful array of facts to support the conclusion, which he quotes approvingly near the end of the work, that "Bolshievism is the end of civilization." No more severe arraignment of Bolshievism and its leaders has been presented since a member of Congress, in opposing a proposal for American recognition of the Soviet Government, said that this Government might as well recognize a band of anthropoid apes.

Russell places upon Vladimir Lenin, otherwise known as Ilyich, an extraordinary degree of responsibility for the events in which he has been the chief figure. Though Lenin took German gold, Russell does not consider him a mere grafter; he would have taken any country's gold, and would have tricked the donors at the first opportunity. He planned, Russell believes, to inaugurate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, not through the methods of democracy, but through the methods of the Soviet Government, and he intended, although he should perish, and though his movement should be overwhelmed for a time, he should eventually become revered as the founder of the New State, the Perfected Civilization.

"He (Lenin) never had the shadow or semblance of any warrant or mandate from the people at large," Russell writes. "This is the fact, no matter what you have heard or read. Napoleon III had at least the vote of France to make him President. Lenin had nothing except one-sixth of the National Council and nine-tenths of the Petrograd Soviet. But he was sure of the support of Petrograd and Moscow, which had become about 90 per cent Bolshievik. All opposition was beaten down with ma-

chine guns, armored cars and the rifles of the Bolshievist soldiery."

Thus, dispersing the old-Russian and representative Constituent Assembly, Lenin established the supremacy of one-sixth of the population over the other five-sixths.

The tyranny of Bolshievist rule is shown as exceeding that of Czarism. The practice of compelling the bourgeoisie to labor at roadmaking without compensation and at the point of rifles, is described as "slavery in its plainest, harshest terms—a leap into the backward abyss of time, a manifestation of intense interest to anthropologists, which makes nothing for precept or example to the rest of mankind."

Lenine despised the peasants, but he needed them, and sought to win them by his laconic land nationalization order: "The land belongs to you, go and take it." This brought civil war between villages and groups of peasants, for certain coveted properties, and it meant disappointment and suffering for most of the new possessors, who found that the landholdings were swamp, forest or land without means of access to markets. With the disabling of the railroads, the cities approached starvation and suffering for most of the new possessors, who found that the landholdings were swamp, forest or land without means of access to markets.

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WHO WROTE IT?

"The Young Visitors" is written by a 3-year-old little English girl. It is a remarkable piece of work. It is written by J. M. Barrie, who contributes a preface in his own names, then it is much more wonderful. Barrie is a master of the art of simplicity and unsophistication. He could surely write a story as a 3-year-old girl would write it. He could see the world through the eyes of a little girl. One strongly suspects that to be the cause.

However, the book purports to be written by Daisy Ashford when she was 9, and the manuscript is supposed to have remained unpublished and unaltered until its author perhaps has little girls of her own. There is even a portrait of the author and a page of the manuscript, and still—

But what is the difference? The story is amusing. It is interesting in its childlike and unsophisticated. Perhaps the reason why it is so good is that it is written by a girl of 9 who was unsophisticated enough to tell about young ladies going about like a nature child with men and without chaperons. In these days they are more sophisticated. They laugh at chaperons.

The characters are entertaining and rather pleasant. The spelling is delicious and some of the expressions bring a smile. Could anyone sleep from smiling when reading about the breakfast at which Mr. Salteena ate an egg "which Ethel had so kindly laid for him." One must remember that Ethel is his lady friend about whom the story revolves. It is the sort of story one enjoys in the company of people young and old. (Doran.)

SOCIAL GAMES AND DANCES. BEFORE there were picture shows and automobiles to take folks out of their homes and transform what used to be home into a mere eating, sleeping and fusing place, all life, including amusements, used to center around home. That in those days neither old nor young used to be bored when seen from the collection of "Social Games and Group Dances" collated by J. C. Elsom and Blanche M. Trilling of Wisconsin University. There are many number of interesting ways of spending an evening and playing games indoors or out of doors. There are many interesting dances, not as erotic as the "latest" but much more enjoyable, graceful and skillful.

The particular value of the material contained in the book is that it has all been tested in connection with various groups of persons of differing ages and under many conditions. The collection will be found useful in private homes and particularly by school teachers, settlement workers and social center leaders. It is well illustrated, including the music for the dances, and is prefaced by Prof. M. V. O'Shea. (Lippincott.)

PREPARING WARS. IN his "Locksley Hall" Tennyson sang:

"Better fifty years of Europe
Than a cycle of Cathay."

The question is whether we should sort of thing again in just that way if he read "Fifty Years of Europe" by Prof. Charles Downer Hazen. In a clear, most readable style, the author tells the story of the wars which have taken place in the past 50 years in Europe. He shows how in each case the so-called peace after one war really laid the foundation for the next war. He takes us into the chancelleries of Europe and points out how, steadily and sordidly, plans are made for territory grabbing by everybody, including sacrosanct England and martyr Belgium and childless France. They all have these sins at their door, except this country.

After reading that book one wonders what will happen after the peace of Versailles, if it is signed without reservations, as prepared by the old time diplomats of Europe. It becomes clear from a perusal of this instructive and fascinating book that if there is to be peace in the world, the original fourteen points representing America's ideal and America's only demands out of the war must be insisted upon, or else America must stay out of the game of European diplomacy.

The many maps help the reader to a better understanding of the contents of the book. (Henry Holt.)

ART PRINCIPLES. ERNEST GOVETT has rendered good service in his "Art Principles." He places particular emphasis on the art of painting, giving examples from the art works of the great painters of the ages. Young artists could learn a great deal from this book, which is amply illustrated. (Putnam.)

INTERESTING SYMPOSIUM. A NUMBER of university professors have co-operated and produced a sort of symposium on reconstruction. The book in which they incorporate their articles they call "Democracy and Reconstruction." Nothing that is regarded these days as "radical thought" can be found in these contributions. None of the professors is likely to have trouble with the trustees of the college because of the ideas contained in the joint product. It is a pretty mild sort of book. If the groups known as capitalists listen to the mild ideas contained in the book and carry them out they would help delay radical reform.

Dr. Joseph Schafer and Frederick A. Cleland are editors of the bulky volume, which they have arranged in logical order and indexed. (Houghton-Mifflin.)

Avoid the Saturday Night Rush. By leaving your "SUNDAY" "what" ad with your DRUGGIST during the afternoon—and get better service. He will appreciate this co-operation.

IDEALS OF BRITISH LABOR.

NOW then come echoes of the war which is happening in the British labor world. But few persons understand the British labor world. The Railway Brotherhoods' recent demands show the influence of the British labor party unmistakably. British labor has been talking about nationalization of this or that industry for some time. It was the Post-Dispatch which printed in full the manifesto of the British workers known as "Labor and the New Social Order."

But there are those who may feel that the manifesto was the work of a few "intellectuals" grafted upon the workers in England. To know the real spirit of the British labor world here and in England. They were there and saw and studied the situation. They caught the spirit of the masses. They assure us that British labor is determined to change conditions and to live the life of the masses. They are ready to insist on changes of life more equitably. Their spirit is not that of Bolshevism, because there is a marked difference between Russia and England, between the Slav and the Anglo-Saxon. The spirit is that of revolt, unless things can be accomplished peacefully.

These things can be seen clearly from the meetings and gatherings reported in the book. The documents contained in the appendix are still better proof of what is happening in the labor world abroad. (Bon & Liveright.)

A SUSCEPTIBLE MAN. SHELLEY WICKETT brought to life by Julian Street and made acquainted with us in "After Thirty," is a good man, a loving husband, considerate father and successful business man. But he is very susceptible to the charms of the fair sex. Every now and then he finds a woman who is the "first and only woman whom he has ever loved." So he has many love affairs. But nothing ever really happens. The story is written for Anglo-Saxon consumption, which means that the characters may be allowed to go quite a long way, but they must not in time to avoid scandal. One can imagine how a story about a philandering man like Shelley would be written in France or in Germany. Yes, that is the case. The story is a study in the psychology of the man who is susceptible to the charms of the fair sex. Still, the story is extremely interesting. The reader always wonders who will be the next affinity and how far this will go. When finally they promise to go pretty far, something happens which brings Shelley to his senses and we suspect he will never again do things which will necessitate explaining. The good wife and mother in the story, Mollie, is really worth meeting. She seems to understand her husband's peccadilloes and not to mind them very much, but she rebels when he is ready to do anything at all. Mollie is a good sort and a fine mate, which, of course, helps save the situation.

The story is easy and pleasant reading. (Century.)

A SPRIGHTLY BROADWAY ROMANCE. MARIA THOMPSON DAVIS has written a sprightly romance, "Blue Grass and Broadway." Patricia Adair wanted to pay off the mortgage on her ancestral home at Adairville, Ky., so she wrote a play and sent it to Godfrey Vandorf, a noted New York producer. She was thrilled soon thereafter to receive notice of its acceptance. She could not know, of course, that Mr. Vandorf had been over to the city and consequently had no impression as to its merits. He had merely wished to discipline a haughty and ungrateful star he had developed, who he thought needed the experience of appearing in a failure to bring her back to earth. Because "The Rehearsal of Rosalind," which he had written, "The Purple Slipper," was by an unknown writer, he felt sure that it was just what he wanted to use in bringing his recalcitrant star from her high horse. But Patricia Adair suddenly upset all his plans for chastening Violet Hawtry by appearing on the scene. Now Patricia was a very fascinating person and Godfrey Vandorf quickly became her willing slave. The play that he had originally planned to be a failure must now be made a success. The situations that follow are highly diverting. (Century Co.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS. "Foreign Exchange" "Where is God in the European War?" "The Federal Reserve Act"

A lucid explanation of a subject which every citizen should understand—and very few do. Price 75c.

A statesman's logic applied to the great lessons of the war. Price 60c.

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TABLOID REVIEWS

"FIGHTERS FOR PEACE," by Mary R. Parker. Contains biographies of the principal soldiers and statesmen who achieved distinction in the great war, each chapter containing a half-tone photograph of the subject treated. President Wilson and Gen. Pershing are included. (Century.)

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PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

Cash	Close	High	Low
178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00
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TEA PEDDLED BY BOOTLEGGERS

AS PURE "BOURBON WHISKY"

Police Who Taste Kickless

Drink, Falsely Labeled, Arrest

Two in Saloon.

John Hoolihan, 3222 Biddle

street, and Thomas Tuohy, of 2344

Madison street, were arrested today

after Lieut. O'Brien, a desk sergeant

and several policemen at the Dayton

Strait Station, to which he said he

had two bottles submitted to them for

expert judgment by Edward Brown,

a negro, of Ferguson.

Brown, who works for a wrecking

company at 1320 North Jefferson

avenue, took the bottles to the station.

He said he had bought them for

\$3.50 from two men on the street.

They were labeled "Bourbon Whisky,"

but the universal verdict of those

who tasted the contents was that

the bottles contained cold tea.

The negro took policemen to a

saloon at Twenty-second street and

here which said in part that he had

traced the tea vendors. Hoolihan

and Tuohy were found in the

saloon. They denied knowledge of the

kickless bootlegging.

When the bootlegging company's

yard identified the prisoners as

men who sold him cold tea for

whisky about a week ago.

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SOUTHERN TRACTION

CARS TO RUN SOON

Purchaser of Properties Promises

Resumption of Service in

60 Days.

The lines of the Southern Traction

Co. between East St. Louis and Belle-

ville will be in operation within 60

days if present plans go through

without a hitch, it was stated yes-

terday by H. D. Mephram, who pur-

chased the property for \$400,000

when it was sold at auction July 10.

The property was sold to satisfy

claims against it.

Following confirmation of the sale

by the Federal courts last week, en-

gineers were put to work to estab-

lish service as quickly as possible.

The bridges are being reinforced and

sections of the road bed resurfaced.

Twenty-five miles of track, including

spurs to mines, will be operated.

Mephram, who has just returned

from a tour of inspection with his

chief engineer, H. A. Belden, said the

physical condition of the road was

exceptionally good, and that it would

not require much money to put it in

shape for operation.

Complete Rolling Stock Outfit.

The first large expenditure, he

said, would be between \$1,500,000

and \$2,000,000 for train equipment,

including a complete outfit of rolling

stock, especially of the type known

as the "Mephram" type, which was

expected this winter, and that the

road expected to do a large volume

of business through its tap lines to

mines in the Belleville district. Six

of the tap lines already are com-

pleted, and Mephram said other

spurs to industrial plants would be

constructed as the road came from

St. Louis. The road now extends from

St. Louis to the Free Bridge at

Belleville. The original project,

of which Mephram was promoter, was

to extend the line to Duquoin, thus

connecting St. Louis and Southern Il-

linois.

Mephram's legal interests are in the

hands of C. K. Rowland of the law

firm of Carter, Collins & Jones, who

stated that he understood there was

virtually no limit to the finances be-

hind the project, and that improve-

ments and extensions would be made

without delay, if warranted.

Working Out Organization.

Both Rowland and Mephram said

the actual preparation for the estab-

lishment of service would not entail

much work as the details of a large

organization of the concern now in con-

trol. Details of incorporation and

compliance with many legal require-

ments for permission to operate the

lines are being worked out carefully,

he said.

Mephram and Belden will depart

for New York tomorrow and will re-

turn to St. Louis in about a week

to continue their work in getting

the lines started. Belden is familiar

with the property, having been chief

engineer for the original company.

DEATHS

KLIPMAN.—At Joliet, Ill., on Thursday,

Aug. 22, 1936, Charles Arnold Klipman,

aged 40 years, beloved wife of A. C. Klipman,

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Up ing Play

Club Is Bitterly
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Cards Good.

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Golf Legal in ussets if No Score Is Kept

Aug. 23.—Golf may
ally on Sunday in
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Club links in West
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the Sunday law be-
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y Events on pal Aquatic am, Tonight

ry of 145 Swimmers
pete in Public Pool
ampionships.

imming events, with 145
the largest number of
recorded in this event,
tonight at the Mar-
in the sixth annual Mu-
netics Association swim-
fship and water cir-
nth Ward Improvement
and St. Louis Chapter
e promoting the meet.

imming events, the 100-
880-yard swim for men
-yard swim and diving
women will without a
the features. All these
em Municipal A. A. titles.
ddlers in the city will
quartet of events.

ents have been made to
15,000 persons, bleachers
d outside the pool. An
e of 25 cents will be
entrance to the pool in-
stain funds toward de-
ses of the carnival.

se swimming features,
canoe tilting events; ca-
wars, free diving and a
e-saving exhibition. In
circus, comedy pollicom-
a greased pole. A bur-
out, with the princel-
ing Dempsey and Wil-
ake place on a floating
the center of the pool.

een Clubs Entered.
will be started at 8:30 o'clock.
tations are represented in the
are as follows:

FOR WOMEN.
Age limit 18 years, weight
—25-yard swim.
Age limit, not over 15; weight
—25-yard dash; 25-yard breast
and relay.

Age limit 18 years, weight 120
—25-yard dash; 50-yard breast stroke;
Age and weight unlimited—
—diving contest; 400-yard re-

the municipal championship
follows:
DASH—W. Beckett, Forest Park
Hurke, Missouri; A. F.
quette, H. Forest, Fairground;
Missouri A. A.; O. Horn, Mis-
A. K. Harting, Fairground; W.
round.

SWIM—F. W. Bach, Lorelei; L.
Fairground; W. C. Beckett, Fair-
plains; W. Stuck, Fairground;
Missouri A. A.; O. Horn, Mis-
F. Rothert, Marquette.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.
SWIM—H. Sanger, War Camp
illy Switzer, War Camp Com-
illa Keller, Soudard; L. Pri-
ette, Mrs. Tittsworth, Park;
Annie Denniche, War Camp Com-
Soudard, Fairground; Louie
Hainway, Presbyterian.

OTHERS—Verna Ulbrecht, War
unity; Adeline Jarvis, Western
Rose Wertheimer, Soudard; M.
Marquette; Mrs. Tittsworth
round; Ethel Porter, King's
byterian Church.

W CAN'T REMEMBER
OF HIS MANAGERS
eehan may not hold the
tle for boxing, but he
has won the honor when
to managers.

r who holds two decisions
Dempsey was asked:
many men have handled
affairs?"

he was the answer: "there
Krier, Charley Clever, Lew
George Silvestri, Sol Levin-
ly Ahearn, Louis Parente,
bbert, Gunner Alden, Billy
Capt. Nash, Pete Maloney,
ce, Harry Etling, Louis
Moore Tausig times with-
er."

he gasped for breath and
were a few more, but I
member their names."



Pinto Canon, where Mexican bandits held U. S. army aviators prisoners. Caterpillar traction train in operation through canon.
—Photo by International Film Service.



The first woman aerial mail carrier. Aviatrice "Fanchon" receiving mail sacks from the Postmaster at San Francisco. Lieut. C. C. Nutt (left) was pilot of the machine.
—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



A Prince who does not want to be King. Crown Prince Charles of Rumania has written King Ferdinand, refusing to be considered the heir apparent.
—Copyright Photo by Press Illustrating Service.



Duchess of Roxburghe, who is credited with having arranged for the Prince of Wales to visit Newport. She is the daughter of Mrs. Ogden Goellet and a close friend of Queen Mary.
—Copyright Photo by Press Illustrating Service.



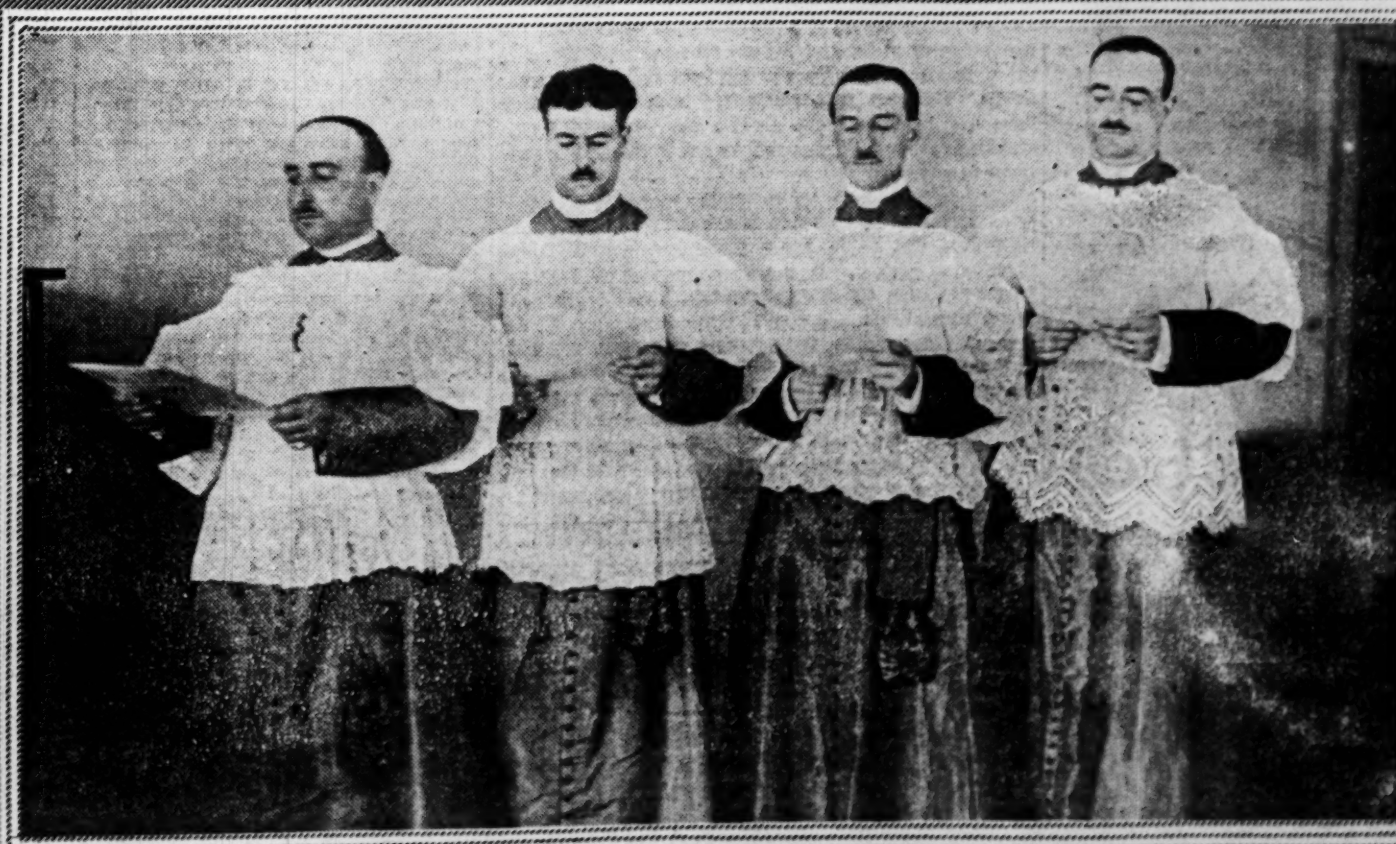
Newport society folk at tennis tourney. Left to right: Mrs. Sylvanus Stokes Jr. and Miss Marguerite Caperton.
—Photo by International Film Service.



"Last call for mail for Europe." Sacks being rushed to airplane to carry them out to sea and drop them on the decks of a liner.
—Photo by International Film Service.



Miss Katherine M. Spruce, finger print expert, who, in five or six minutes, it is asserted, will identify any one finger print desired among the 1,000,000 or more in the navy identification records at Washington.
—Copyright Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



Vatican singers. Four famous soloists from Sistine Chapel choir, who come to United States by special permission.
—Copyright Photo by Press Illustrating Service.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER

Dec. 12, 1878.

Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

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Average for entire year, 1918:

Sundays.....353,177

DAILY AND SUNDAY.....189,796

THE POST-DISPATCH PLAT-

FORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Landlord's Troubles.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Now that we have the property owners and landlords put on the list as profiteers, suppose we just take a look on the other side of the story. I agree that there are some landlords who have gone to the extreme in the raising of rents. I happen to be buying a small flat and in the last two years have spent almost \$450 for improvements and repairs and have found that all labor is extremely high and have been cheated after paying top prices for good work (that is, supposed to be good work).

As a few of the landlord's experiences, I would like to say that I had one tenant who would not pay her rent and who would not move, therefore I had to have her put out. I was not only out of two months' rent, but also had to pay to get her out so that I could rent it. Of course these things are common occurrences and nothing is said about such cases.

I had my experience also with children. They are allowed to destroy and tear up property by their parents and are never corrected; then these parents wonder why people don't want children. If they owned the property themselves they would certainly make them take care of things, or if they were compelled to replace and repair the damage done by their darlings it would not be such a funny thing. What laws have we to protect property owners from these conditions?

I know I am not the only one who has suffered losses by such good tenants but just felt compelled to express my opinion and no doubt a good many of the biggest kickers are the ones who are the most destructive renters. I believe in the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you have others do unto you," which ought to apply to all things.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Wasted Food.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

While riding around St. Louis County I noticed bushes of peaches applied to pears, etc., lying under their trees rotting and going to waste and the farmers would not permit anybody to pick up the fruit from the ground. They would rather it would spoil than to let any one get the benefit of it. Whether it is a question of their inability to get it to market or not does not matter; they could make a small price per basket and permit the people to pick it themselves. But no, they fill a small basket and have their children stand along the road and hold up automobiles to the tune of 75c per basket or nothing. Why not have Uncle Sam send an inspector to these various farms to compel the farmer to market his fruit that is spoiling or revoke the law of trespassing in cases of that kind?

M. HUTCHINSON.

Teachers' Salaries.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The writer just noticed the article published in the various newspapers which Superintendent Withers, of our public schools, expresses great concern about holding and obtaining a sufficient number of teachers for our public schools, not alone for the city of St. Louis, but the country at large. This is a problem which will become serious if adequate steps are not taken immediately to remedy it. Salaries in every line have advanced (some out of all proportion).

Today a competent stenographer commands a better salary than a teacher. Let us not forget, a teacher must take a training course and then serve as an apprentice. This means that fully six years of her time is given without any pay. She must join various associations, attend different lectures, is always expected to look neat, etc. Her responsibility and strain is greater than in any other profession.

I agree with Dr. Withers, "We must hold our best teachers and must keep up the high standard of our schools." The only way we can do this is to pay salaries which will make the teacher's profession an inducement. By all means, raise the salaries of our teachers. I have advocated this for the past few years. Glad to note that the school board is giving this matter serious consideration. There is no doubt in my mind but that every citizen who has the welfare of the community at heart will lend their hearty support to this cause.

If a corporation wants a competent man to take charge of any particular department they will not quibble about salary. They want service. Let the school board pursue the same policy. There is nothing too good for our public schools.

H. L. SCHAEFER.

No Bonus in Illinois.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

An ex-service brother complains that Missouri has forgotten her fighters except to shake hands and pat them on the back. He mentioned several states, Illinois amongst them, which had granted the boys a cash bonus. The brother is mistaken. Illinois is another handshaker and flatterer.

ONE OF THE MANY IN THE A. E. F.

FROM ILLINOIS.

THE SENATE MUTINY AND LODGE.

Eight irreconcilable Senators who individually have renounced Woodrow Wilson and all his works have now banded together in last-ditch hostility to the treaty of peace and the League of Nations. Let others palter with reservations or trifle with interpretations. They will have nothing to do with such medication or dilution. They reject both treaty and covenant utterly. They repudiate the whole conference of Versailles. They declare for the redrafting of new treaties on brand-new slates.

And this bolt of the irreconcilables is said to be embarrassing to Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The unhappiness of Senator Lodge is of his own making. It may be that his plans never contemplated such violent radicalism as has come about. It may be that his program was never designed to go beyond heckling the President and dragging out the work of ratification by querulous quibbling to wearying lengths. Whatever may have been the purpose of the Lodge program, the anxiety of the present hour is largely his.

That Senator Lodge plotted against the President's peace of mind is hardly a matter of surmise. The proof is to be found in the personnel of the senatorial camorra. Reed of Missouri is the lone Democrat. The seven Republicans are Knox, Borah, Brandegee, Johnson, Fall, Moses and Poindexter, and all of those bolters, excepting Poindexter, are members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and were placed on that committee with the approval of Senator Lodge.

Only the credulous will construe it as a singular coincidence that six of the seven Republican implacables are members of the Foreign Relations Committee. The open-minded who are amenable to evidence will accept as established now what was charged when the Senate organization of the Sixty-sixth Congress was effected, that the Foreign Relations Committee had been packed against the President and the League of Nations.

The unfriendliness of that committee to the league covenant was well provided for—too well provided for, as it now transpires. For the duties of Senator Lodge as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and leader of his party in the Senate did not end with harassing the President. As leader it devolved upon him to make such a record in Congress as would constitute a platform for his party in the presidential campaign of next year.

He has failed as a leader, how terribly may not be said. That he has led his party to disaster seems certain. But if the mutiny of the irreconcilables should accomplish the rejection of the treaty and the covenant, or should delay their ratification until the world is demoralized, the leadership of Lodge will be a tragedy.

An anxious hour, in all truth, for the Senator from Massachusetts.

Of course, there can be no settlement of the amusement strike as long as the actors refuse to make up.

THE SPOTTER'S DUTY AND DISCRETION.

The profession of "spotting," we suppose, requires that all incidents, the quasi-censurable as well as the violently larcenous, be duly reported. So, the spotter, or, rather, the spotterette who beheld a conductor pass a girl into a luxurious U. R. tonneau without a fare, and then compound the felony by bestowing a sweet smile upon the beneficiary of his largesse, included the episode in her findings and has testified to it in solemn hearing.

It was submitted, ineptly, we think, by the attorney for the accused that the latter was a friendly soul, accustomed to smile indiscriminately upon passengers. But the spotterette stamped a vindictive heel upon that limping extenuation. This was no meaningless, flavorless, professional smile. This smile had the beam, the glow, the radiance; a smile such as is never seen on land or sea except when evoked by a slyken phantom of delight. It was the unmistakable smile. "The conductor didn't smile at me," concluded the witness, with a snap.

Now, it may be that the conductor's dearth of gallantry in failing to smile on the spotterette was culpable, or at least impolitic. From the insufficient data at hand no conclusion may be hazarded. But the passing of the smile-inspiring girl fare-free—well, there are some little happy human departures from the stern regulations which a truly wise spotterette shouldn't see.

Young men who drive with but one hand when taking their girls for an auto ride in St. Louis County are fined \$7.50 in Clayton justice courts. What disposition would Constables and Justices make of the case of a driver who left one arm in France?

KEOKUK DAM IN PLAIN LANGUAGE.

The receiver of the United Railways Co. is to be commended for his decision to secure a disinterested and expert report on the cost of generating and transporting Keokuk dam power to St. Louis. Expert reports on this major item of operative costs have been furnished in plenty, but whether they have been disinterested is a question. It has been the custom of the directors of the United Railways to approve power contracts entered into by the management without investigation. The fact that many of those directors had substantial holdings in the North American Co. and the merest nominal holdings in the United Railways Co. has not been reassuring to the public. However well-intentioned such directors may have been, their practice in this respect could, by no stretch of generous judgment, be called either business-like or competent.

Incompetency, with its inevitable sequence of waste, is no longer to be tolerated in the affairs of the United Railways. The public has a new and recognized status in traction society. It is now acknowledged that the public furnishes the money with which to pay the bills. Is an expenditure proposed? Then fares must be increased. The day of falling costs will come presently and that will be the straphanger's inning, but in the meantime it should be understood that, as the sole provider, the public insists that the management of the United Railways shall know whether the contracts it makes are fair. And the public must know it, too.

Discussing the necessity of increasing fares, one of the receiver's first assistants says, "We must pass the buck to the public." Perhaps. But the buck must be passed in plain, intelligible language. The promised report of the Chicago engineers who are to examine into the costs of Keokuk power is an excellent place to begin. Instead of befuddling the public with the abracadabra of electrical engineering that report should enlighten the public.

In order that Swift & Co. and the other packers may in no way be confused in the public mind with the tanner and other dealers in hides, a new \$30,000,000 corporation, to take over the tanning interest and divorce it entirely from the packing business, has been formed. In order that the fears of the public may be completely allayed, G. H. Swift has been made head of the new concern.



THE NEW JOSEPH OF THE EGYPTIANS.

The MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

THE EXCEPTIONAL WOMAN.

From the San Francisco Call.

The world moves on and leaves some people behind; and the other day a San Francisco matron told a reporter that "there is no woman in the United States today interested actively in politics who is capable of holding any cabinet position." The question is debatable. Could not Jane Addams, who has devoted 30 years of her superlative energy and vision to difficult social work in Chicago, conduct the much simpler business of a Government department? Could not Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, after commanding a wonderfully successful campaign for the ballot, manage the affairs of the Department of Education? Would the canny Mrs. Hetty Green have failed? Would Dr. Anna Howard Shaw have failed? Would Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy have failed? These women have solved difficulties as hard as those that come to the desk of our cabinet officials. Perhaps they are exceptional women, but the world is beginning to admit that more and more "exceptional" women are being born every day. And after all, it is usually only the problem that is uncommon. Given a new difficulty, and a new man has always risen to struggle with it. And the hour seems to be here when the women, too, will be given opportunities to be called "exceptional."

RADICALISM OF THE RICH.

From the New York World.

In fiction of a certain order it is sometimes the son and sometimes the daughter of the rich manufacturer who takes sides with the employees when they go on strike and who expresses radical views in their belief. In the matter of Mrs. Little's outspoken sympathy for the employees of the Crane Company of Chicago who are fighting for better working conditions it is a daughter and important stockholder who thus acts at odds with the policy of the men of the family and by exemplifying the novelist's fancy in real life makes herself a conspicuous object of public attention.

"The crane family," she says, "is getting enormous sums of money from the labors of others without anything like commensurate return to society for it. And she feels that the vast power of the organization over the lives of the employees is 'intolerable in modern society.'"

These apparently sincere radical convictions of a woman of wealth have an interest as indicating how the theory of the moral obligations of possessors of riches to the public permeating the social class to which she belongs. It is to be presumed that labor's victories will be effected more by pressure from without than from voluntary action within, but the growing radicalism of the rich is by no means a symptom to be ignored.

JUST A MINUTE

With the Poets, Wits and Philosophers.

AFTERMATH.

OF OLD, when Monday, rolled
As Mondays always do,
With drab monotony we found
But half a working crew;
And some of those were thick of head
And bleary as to eye.
But, happily, such days are fled,
For Minneapolis is dry.

Each party, wake, or like affair,
Once ended in a fray;
But stabbing is becoming rare
And murder is passe;
For folks go calmly to their beds,
Nor seem to want to shy
Beer bottles at each other's heads,
Since Minneapolis went dry.

The children looked as though they had,
Scarcely half enough to eat;
The womenfolk were coarsely clad,
And they were bare of feet;
But chubby kids are everywhere,
New dresses multiply,
And there are shoes enough to spare,
Since Minneapolis went dry.

A mighty wave of civic pride
Has risen in the town
And dirt and rubbish swept aside
Have brought the death-rate down;
The grocer tills with all his might,
The butcher's boy is spry,
The baker hustles day and night—
For Minneapolis is dry.

—Rufus T. Stroh in "Coal Age."

HAS COME TO STAY.

See where Wm. Hohenzollern has bought himself a house in Holland. Indicating that Bill likes the climate and will make that country his permanent home.

Due to the increase in the price of poker chips, it is reported that penny ante will go to two cents in the near future.

Following the increased cost in the upkeep of goats, there will be an advance in the price of buttermilk.

We have been informed that you can drink your fill of 100 per cent cocoa and not wake up in the morning with a big cocoa.

SAFETY FIRST.

Just keep in mind
Whenever you ride
That trolley cars
Can't turn aside.
—Detroit Free Press.
Coal wagons, too,
You eke must learn
From off the track
Are loath to turn.

A MONGREL VICTORY.

From the San Francisco Call.
A dog—just an ordinary dog, named Rags, entered by his mistress in a recent "mongrel" show in Santa Barbara—escaped from his kennel and walked home to Los Angeles. The show meant nothing to Rags; his heart was in the back alley of his home, and away he went, arriving sore of foot and happy of heart in Los Angeles. A mongrel did this, one of these tough little rascals that run around the streets fighting their chance acquaintances and dodging tin cans, automobiles and poundmasters. What were a hundred miles or so to this little beggar possessed of a strong little heart in his mongrel body? He could do what he wanted. And in this respect he is far above the pedigreed dogs whose social life is confined to dog shows and glitzy parlors. These "valuable" bits of fluff are never allowed to do what they wish, and finally they become physically unable to do more than stroll around the block. Faced with a dangerous situation, Rags would set his firm little teeth in the fat calf of an enemy and hang on till death. Fluff, on the other hand, would never think of breaking from his kennel; and, once free, Fluff could never find his way, footsore or not, from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles. It seems that dogs, like men, grow weak through pampering. It's the mongrel that gets there.

TO GET LIFE'S MEANING.

If life is action, the moment when we concentrate all our powers and hurl them upon the world in the form of some worthy action, will be the moment of our deepest and clearest insight into life. The whole of life will reveal itself only to the whole man. So much of our action is half-hearted and listless that our fugitive glimpses into the meaning of life are soon forgotten and seldom renewed. We doubt the deep significance of life, because we have never dared to live intensely and high-heartedly for very long at a time.

CHARLES B. MITCHELL.

TWO ODD SIGNS.

In your own paper today:
Bungalow for sale, \$300 cash;
Balance time. See it today. Sure
won't last.

Why not buy something more permanent?
On Russell avenue, near Broadway:
"Coal by the bucket are a load."

Harden Scoffs at Idea
Japan Would Start War
Against United States

Believes Conflict Would Lead to Her Annihilation
and Honor Counsels Against It
—No Treaty With Germany.

By MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by the Press Publishing Co. (The New York World.)
Special Cable Dispatch to the Post-Dispatch.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.
WHEN Japan demanded Tsingtau a cry of raging indignation went through Germany. Never had the silent men of Nippon hinted that German possession of Eastern Asiatic soil was vexatious to them. Now they have used the hour of Germany's greatest need to place brusquely in record an assertion of rights which belonged not to them but to China, which they seem to regard as their ward.

Kiauchau had cost us a tall heap of millions, which were lost with the acquiescence of the allies in this assertion. Since, however, Japan has never previously entertained the thought of this acquisition—even as France had hoped never to let itself into the war except to the extent the self-interest dictated—the fire of rage here soon disappeared in smoke. There are other grievances more urgent which are voiced in reproaches of disloyalty and of breaches of alliance against Italy and Rumania.

These reproaches are really without reason, for those countries were never pledged to participate in a war declared by Germany, nor were they prevented by any agreement from throwing the weight of their arms into the scale of the attacked side.

Japan really had obligations to German teachers and to the German attitude, which favored them in their war against Russia. It seemed the height of ingratitude that they should fall upon Germany with a brusque ultimatum. Yet they quickly have received German condemnation.

"Need Germany Yet?"
"They will need us yet, and we will need them," one hears everywhere. The quite unjustifiable rage, as I, a preacher in the wilderness, said hundreds of times, over the supply of arms to Germany's enemies by America, and the madness of the militarists, which suffered the delusion that without war the conflicting interests of the great nations could not be disentangled, led to the following chain of thought:

Japan will not wait until the United States has finished arming and completing preparations against the island empire. Japan will act as it did with us in 1914, by falling upon America with an ultimatum, thereby forcing upon England the difficult choice between the two nations.

This would change the whole face of the results of the world war. It would accelerate the triumph of Germany by means of an alliance which would seek to lay down the law for the whole world.

Germany Relied on Japan.
For four years the German people never heard that their armies had suffered defeat or that their fleet had incurred serious losses. They heard only of the triumph of the triumph of the allies. If the heaven of hope ever became clouded, then from mysterious diplomatic sources came the whisper:

"We still have Japan, which concluded a firm alliance with us during the war with Russia, and which would do nothing for the Entente, for it wishes to settle scores with America and will not endure England's tyranny of the sea. Japan still secretly plays our game. Negotiations for this purpose were inaugurated long ago, through the best channels."

This was a tonic for hours of peevishness, and Kiauchau was forgiven. The assertion that negotiations were on was correct. Japan was to mediate for a separate peace with Russia and seemed ready to do so. But I never shared the hope which Wilhelmstrasse set on these negotiations. I never believed Japanese interests could wed with German interests.

Japan Not in Mad Adventure.
Marquis Ichiro Motono, who held the threads in his hand as Japanese Ambassador to Russia, and who did not have far to go, from Petrograd to Stockholm, was from his early Parisian days a friend of the Entente Powers. Japan strictly adheres to its reputation. "As the youngest of the great Powers, it wishes to be no less respected than the others. It wishes, and finally they become physically unable to do more than stroll around the block. Faced with a dangerous situation, Rags would set his firm little teeth in the fat calf of an enemy and hang on till death. Fluff, on the other hand, would never think of breaking from his kennel; and, once free, Fluff could never find his way, footsore or not, from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles. It seems that dogs, like men, grow weak through pampering. It's the mongrel that gets there."

Everyone who dissents from my conviction believes that Japan is striving toward a mad adventure, which, sooner or later, must lead to self-annihilation in a war against America. It should be considered that Japan cannot wish that England be shorn of its strength or that Russia be returned to Asia. Such a backward turn would be certain if Russia were to be crowded out of Europe.

Out of Russia, from the Bolshevik arsenal of documents has come the assertion that much later, in the very last period of the war, a German-Japanese treaty of alliance was discussed, drafted and perhaps even concluded.

I know this treaty. It embraces nine articles. In the first article Germany and Japan pledge themselves, as soon as the world's political situation shall permit, "to help Russia, toward ordered conditions and to the pursuit of great power and to take it into alliance" with themselves.

Tells of Supposed Treaty
In the second article Japan pledges itself to let Germany participate in the advantages which the alliance with Russia will bring to Japan in Central Asia and Persia and to assure for Germany a favored action position by treaty with Russia.

By the third article Germany is to receive its share in concessions in South China and whatever favored

conditions Japan may obtain in the same regions. The fourth article provides that Germany shall assist Japan in her efforts to secure a position in the Far East. The fifth article provides that Germany shall assist Japan in her efforts to secure a position in the Far East. The sixth article provides that Germany shall assist Japan in her efforts to secure a position in the Far East. The seventh article provides that Germany shall assist Japan in her efforts to secure a position in the Far East. The eighth article provides that Germany shall assist Japan in her efforts to secure a position in the Far East. The ninth article provides that Germany shall assist Japan in her efforts to secure a position in the Far East.

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Just Learn to
Business
in Tune V
Keep All

THE June bride who received all life will be the joy of having breaking in her breaking in her baker and taking Mr. Newlywed perhaps if he inh sweet and gentle ded life.

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Keep in Step With Hubby And Then, Mrs. Newlywed, He'll Never Outgrow You

Just Learn to Put Aside Your Own Trials and Listen to His Business Talk, His Fads, Fancies and Hobbies, and Keep in Tune With Him, and Don't Let the Mixing of Cakes Keep All Your Attention From Current Events.

By Fay Stevenson.

THE June bride is coming back from her honeymoon. After she has received all her "at home" calls and given a festive "house-warming" life will begin to settle down to dull routine. The glamour of a new life, the whisper of "Here comes the bride," the wonderful trousseau and the joy of having her husband constantly at her heels will all be over. Breaking in the new maid (and since there are very few breaks, perhaps breaking in herself) to the problems of the kitchen, the butcher and the baker and taking care of the brand-new furniture will be no light task. Mrs. Newlywed will find a lot of work stacked up for him at the office, and perhaps if he inherits even a small amount of temper he will not be quite as sweet and gentle or as thoughtful as he was on those first weeks of wedded life.

There are going to be a number of problems of life to settle for the little June bride who returns in the fall. She must shed her butterfly wings and develop into a busy bee with real cares and real burdens to bear. The bride who can meet all these household questions, who can learn to amuse herself and plan her life without "hubby," who can stand a good many lessons in life, who can put aside her own trials and tribulations and still be willing to listen to the business talk of her husband and the fads and fancies and hobbies which will keep tune with him. She will find that he will never "outgrow" her or tire of her.

After the "home-coming" of the bride and bridegroom so many conditions change and circumstances arise that it takes the greatest skill and tact to keep right along at the same old life started. Both husband and wife should use every precaution to keep the first year of their married life as happy and as closely in touch with each other's thoughts and interests as the honeymoon days. A great many newlyweds start out in perfect step. Their lives are tuned to the same pitch. They speak not only with their tongues but with their hearts, their hearts, their souls. And then—like a flash of thunder from heaven—because the man is worried about his business affairs or a young wife troubled about the running of her new home, they are getting out of tune with each other. They cannot meet the problems of life and still retain that tenderness and kindness and deep sympathy for each other that drew them together in the beginning as man and wife.

It has been wisely said, "The only thing we know about human nature is that it changes." If a young bride is so taken up the first year of her married life with the care of her home and the mixing of cakes and planning of daily menus that she forgets to keep up with current events, forgets to read the new books, forgets to even pretend she is interested in the work her husband is doing, her husband is bound to "outgrow" her.

He will think of her as "a dear little domestic thing," but not as a mental companion, not as a mental companion, not as a mental companion. He will think of her as "a dear little domestic thing," but not as a mental companion, not as a mental companion. He will think of her as "a dear little domestic thing," but not as a mental companion, not as a mental companion.

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THE LATEST From Queen Fashion's Paris Court

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The day after the signing of "peace" Mme. Poincaré attended the Grand Prix at Longchamps wearing a wrap of brown satin trimmed with fur.



There was just the merest hint of a crimoline about this skirt of fine cream lace which was bodiced and underskirted with emerald green panne, and worn at the Grand Prix de Paris.

find that husband and wife are not in step but growing further and further apart every day of their lives. Starting out in step, both interested in the same things, is not half as important as keeping up with each other all along the way of married life. The wife who is living happily together year after year is for couples to change together. Couples who have a few interests in common never outgrow each other.

The Business of Home Making Getting Ready for the School Bell's Ring.

By Mrs. Christine Frederick, Author, "Household Engineering."

SCHOOL'S started! or almost started, and our vacation periods are nearly over. Are the children ready to go back to school? We think we must get them all "buffed," of course, and their clothes are this in the mother's mind, but are they ready to return to school in other ways, physical and mental?

Of course the summer has made them brown and sturdy, especially if the mother has been wise enough to dress them sensibly, in rompers and sandals, and allow their limbs the free motion they should have. But I wish to speak of various troubles of eye and nose and ear from which so many children suffer.

"Adenoids" were an unknown term a few years back, and many parents still think they are a medical "fad." But science is surely showing that these nasal growths are responsible for much of the apparent stupidity of scholars. Adenoids are a growth resembling small white grape skins, which grow and multiply in the upper back nose chamber, thus stopping up the prop-

Mademoiselle here has white silk brocade for the dress; brown silk for the trimming; and a beige wrap if it happens to be chilly.

EVA A. TINGEY.

school children are either "far" or "near-sighted," and need glasses. The mother, should, now in these few remaining weeks before school, have the child's eyes examined, and find if glasses are needed. Perhaps the child should sit nearer or further from the blackboard, in school or nearer the light—and it is the mother's duty to find out, and tell the teacher.

I mentioned both adenoids and tonsils for the same reason—that now is the most excellent time of the year to have them removed. It will take only a couple of days for the child to recuperate, at this season, and the bracing fall weather will set him up again. No school time will be lost, and the child's health will surely benefit. Take it to a hospital if possible, where every appliance is ready and at hand. One night in the hospital will be sufficient, followed by invalid or liquid diet on its return for a couple of days.

"Here you! You are not baking those pies in a manner sufficiently sanitary for foodstuffs." "These are movie pies to throw at people."—Kansas City Journal.

ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?

By IMOGENE BURCH.

Dangerous Superstition. PSYCHOLOGISTS tell us that auto-suggestion and self-hypnotism are responsible for the superstition attached to many objects. Just as by mere coincidence certain objects have been worn by a number of people to whom misfortune has befallen, and from then on who ever wears them, provided they knew the superstition connected with them, will either subconsciously court misfortune, or else attribute every disaster, no matter how slight, to the fated object.

Here is an interesting example, although unfortunately no psychoanalysts were present to explain the reason for the individual cases of ill-luck.

In 1906 a business man in Petrograd acquired at an auction sale a jeweled collar for which he paid \$10,000. It had been made 120 years earlier by a Parisian jeweler at the order of the unfortunate Louis XVI. Every member of the royal family who had used this collar perished in the French revolution, and the man who purchased it fled to Brussels and sold it in that city to get money to pay for his sojourn in exile.

Subsequently it changed owner ship frequently, always bringing misfortune to the owner.

Finally it was sold to a Russian



Why Grasshoppers Hop.

ONE day in a field Jack Rabbit and Tim Squirrel sat under a stone wall by a field, telling stories; at least Tim Squirrel was telling stories to Jack Rabbit. "Yes," he said, "my family have always been great climbers, and that is the reason Mr. Possum climbs; he saw our family doing it. And Mr. Coon, too, never would have been able to climb so well only by watching my family."

Jack Rabbit had listened for a long time to all this talk and he wished very much he could think of something to tell about his family that would be a bigger story than Tim had told.

All at once he stuck up his ears for the grasshoppers were hopping thick and fast past where they sat and Jack had thought of something.

"Of course," he said, "the grasshoppers first began to hop?" he asked.

Tim Squirrel said he hadn't, and Jack Rabbit leaned back against the stone wall with a stare in his mouth and stuck up his ears higher than ever.

"You don't tell me," he said, "why I thought everybody knew that our family made them hop?"

Tim Squirrel forgot all about the greatness of his family in his eagerness to hear what Jack Rabbit had to tell. "How did you family make them hop?" he asked.

"Oh, easy enough," said Jack. "Those grasshoppers were the slowest things you ever saw. My great-grandmother's great-grandmother told her, so she told me."

"It was this way: The grasshopper used to creep along through the grass, but one day one of our family was running through the tall grass in a field and who should come nosing about but Mr. Dog."

"Around the field flew the member of our family and after him went Mr. Dog. Around and around they went until the grasshopper had to hop for their lives or they would have been stepped on, and that was the way they first began to hop."

Jack Rabbit didn't finish his story, for over the wall at just that second bounded Mr. Dog with a loud bark.

Up the tree close by went Tim Squirrel and away ran Jack Rabbit and after him Mr. Dog, while the grasshoppers hopped about like tiny birds on the wing.

The next morning very early Tim Squirrel saw Jack Rabbit sitting under a bush in the family yard. He had taught the grasshoppers how to hop but you and Mr. Dog taught them to fly yesterday," said Tim.

"Oh, that is nothing at all," said Jack Rabbit. "Our family taught Mr. Dog's family how to run; in fact, I forgot to tell you that."

"They made one mistake, though," said Tim.

"What was that?" asked Jack.

"They taught the Dog family to run in the wrong direction," answered Tim.

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"What are your politics?" "I dunno," replied Farmer Corn-tuel. "Things has worked around to such a mix-up that there isn't anybody I don't disagree with on some point or another."—Washington Star.

Unmistakable Evidence. "What, in your opinion," asked the persistent shoeper after stray facts, "is the clearest indication of the persistence of the American people?"

"Well," answered the thoughtful man who dealt in embalm fluid, "I regard the greatest exhibition of supreme patience to be found in the way automobile drivers keep right on undismayed at the job of trying to beat railroad trains to crossings."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Church Announcements
Your index to tomorrow's services at the leading churches of St. Louis.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
Subject of the lesson sermon at each church:
Golden Text: Isaiah 43: 12.

First Church, King's highway and Westminster bl., 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Reading room, 5451 Page bl., open daily from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. except Wednesdays, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sunday 2 to 5 p. m.

Second Church, 4234 Washington bl., 11 a. m.

Third Church, 3524 Russell av., 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Fourth Church, 5549 Page bl., 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Reading room, 5451 Page bl., open daily from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. except Wednesdays, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sunday 2 to 5 p. m.

Fifth Church, 3123 S. Grand av., 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Reading room, 5451 Page bl., open daily from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. except Wednesdays, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sunday 2 to 5 p. m.

Sixth Church, 3123 S. Grand av., 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Reading room, 5451 Page bl., open daily from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. except Wednesdays, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sunday 2 to 5 p. m.

THE ROOM WITH THE TASSELS

By Carolyn Wells,
Author of "The Bride of a Moment," "Faulkner's Folly," Etc.

CHAPTER XI (Continued).

"YOU know," Norma added, "the two who—who died, were scoffers at the idea of spiritual visitations."

"Uncle Giff was," said Braye, "but little Vernie wasn't."

"Oh, yes, she was," corrected Eve. "She made fun of our beliefs all along. And if she really made the Goula write that message in a spirit of bravado, it's small wonder that the vengeance reached her as well as Mr. Bruce, who openly jeered at it all."

"I can't think it," mused Tracy, "that worst, lovable, child-like mischief, of course, but simple, harmless mischief."

"But, Mr. Tracy," Norma looked and spoke positively. "It's easier to think of a supernatural spirit wanting to harm the child, than a living person! What possible cause could a human being have to wish harm to little Vernie Reid?"

"That's true," Miss Cameron said. "But it's inexplicable, however you look at it."

"At the same time," Braye argued, "we must give both sides a chance. If there is any trick or scheme that a man might have used to bring about those deaths at that moment—I can't conceive of any, but if there should have been such—we must, of course, give all possible assistance to Mr. Peterson in his search."

"I'm more than willing," said Tracy. "I'm anxious to help him, for as you say, if there's a human mind capable of devising means to commit such a crime, it surely ought to be within the province of some other human mind to discover it."

"Suppose we start out on that basis," suggested Braye. "I mean, assume that a live person did it, and deed, and it's up to us to find him. Then if we can't do it, fall back on our occult theories."

"I know where I'd look first," said Landon, grimly.

"Where?"

"Toward Eli Stebbins. I've always thought he or the Thorpes, or all of them together, know more than we suspect they do. Why, think a minute. Do you remember the first queer, inexplicable thing that happened up here?"

"I do," Eve spoke up. "It was the night we arrived. That battered old candlestick moved itself from Mr. Bruce's room to Vernie's."

"Yes, Eve, that's what I have in mind. Well, I thought then, and I think now, that Stebbins moved that thing himself."

"Why?" asked several voices at once.

"I thought I saw him sneaking across the hall that night. And as I know, none of us could have done it, and I don't think Mr. Bruce did. I thought that at first, but since Mr. Bruce's death, I know he never played any tricks on us."

"Oh, that doesn't follow," objected Hardeck. "I always suspected Bruce would trick us if he could, but when it came to his own death, I've no notion that he compassed that."

"No," agreed Braye, "whatever the truth may be, there was no suicide."

And so they talked, discussed, surmised, argued and theorized, without getting any nearer a positive belief, or proof of any sort to uphold their opinions.

Each seemed to have marked out a

certain line of thought and doggedly stuck to it.

Prof. Hardwick was, perhaps, the one most positive regarding supernatural causes, though Eve and Norma were almost equally certain.

Braye and Landon were not entirely willing to accept these beliefs, but confessed they had no plausible substitutes to suggest. Tracy, as a clergyman, was loth to accept what seemed to him heathen ideas, but he was more or less influenced by the talk of the professor and of Mrs. Carnforth, who was exceedingly persuasive in manner and argument.

Milly had little thought of her own about the matter, but was always ready to believe as her husband did, though she, too, was swayed by the strong statements and declarations of Mrs. Carnforth.

But Dan Peterson paid no more heed to ghost lore of any sort or kind than if the words had not been spoken. Miss Carnforth's glib recital of wonders she knew to be true, Miss Cameron's quiet statements that she vouched for as facts, the professor's reasonable arguments, all were as nothing to the practical, hard-headed detective.

"No, ma'am," he said to Eve; "it ain't that I doubt your word, but those things don't go down. I've seen criminals before, try to get out of blame by blaming ghosts, but they couldn't put it over."

"Are you implying that one of us may be guilty?" cried Eve, really incensed at the thought.

"I'm not implying anything, ma'am. I'm investigating. When I find out anything, I'll accuse, I won't imply."

The man's personality was not unpleasant. Of a commonplace type, he vent about his business cheerfully, and in a practical, common sense fashion.

He examined the great hall, where the deaths had occurred, for a possible secret entrance.

"Nothing doing," was his sum-up of this investigation. "That mahogany wall of the vestibule is as solid as a rock, and nobody could get through those bronze doors when they're locked and fastened with those bolts."

"Are you assuming that someone entered and killed the victims, as we all sat round drinking tea?" exclaimed the professor, frantically.

"Not just that, sir," returned Peterson, gravely. "But somebody might have entered in the night, say, and secreted himself."

"And then appeared to poison the cake when we weren't looking?" jeered Landon.

"Well," and the detective looked a little sheepish, "go on, and ask all points you know. And there don't seem to be any clues—of any sort."

"No," said Braye, "no dropped handkerchief or broken cuff-link. Those would be a help, wouldn't they?"

"Nobody," declared Landon. "Now you may as well know all there is to know, Peterson. Mr. Braye here is the heir to Mr. Bruce's large fortune. After him, I inherit if these facts are of the nature of straws to show you which way the wind blows, make the most of them. But do it openly. If you suspect Mr. Braye or myself, even in the slightest degree, tell us so. Don't work behind our backs. We're ready and willing to help you. That's so, Braye?"

(To Be Continued Monday.)



Why We Love Cream Soups

ALL my family—Father and the children, too—love my cream soups. Tomato, potato, pea—no matter what it is, it tastes good. And it satisfies them almost better than anything else—for less money.

The secret? I use Every Day Milk.

I found out that one bright tin of Every Day Milk had in it all the cream, all the butter-fat, all the nourishment, of over a quart of rich milk. You see, most of the water has been taken out, making it richer and creamier—nothing has been added. No wonder my soups are good.

And besides, I don't have to worry about ice man or milk man. I save money. I buy no more cream, for Every Day takes its place in coffee and on cereals.

Be independent of the ice man and the milk man. Every day use Every Day—the safe and pure milk.

EVERY DAY MILK



to Go Up 100 Per Cent.
Associated Press.
SO, Cal., Aug. 22.—In-
approximately 100 per
prices of raisins are an-
by the directors of the Cal-
associated Raisin Co.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

By James J. Montague.



THE OWL.

The Owl that lives in the locust tree, He hasn't a friend in the world—not he. In the shelter of night he hides his face, A covering figure of black disgrace. And yet the Owl, in a happier time, Before he turned to a life of crime, Could hold his tufted head as high As any robin that fluttered by. Clear was his conscience—clear as a bell— And this is the story of how he fell.

One morning as on his perch he sat He watched a pilfering, criminal cat Climbing a tree to a robin's nest, And—well, it's better to guess the rest. And the Owl he said to himself, said he, "If a cat can do it, then why not me?" (His grammar, you notice, was quite absurd, But the owl was a most uneducated bird.) And that very night I am pained to state, A robin's baby he stole and ate!

And when in the morning they found him out (And they proved his guilt beyond a doubt), The birds came fluttering on his trail And they tweaked his ears and pulled his tail Till he hid away in a swampy glen, And never came out in the light again. And now at the fall of the evening dew, When you hear him shrieking, "To who? To who?" As he sits alone on the locust limb, You'll know what happened to him—to him!

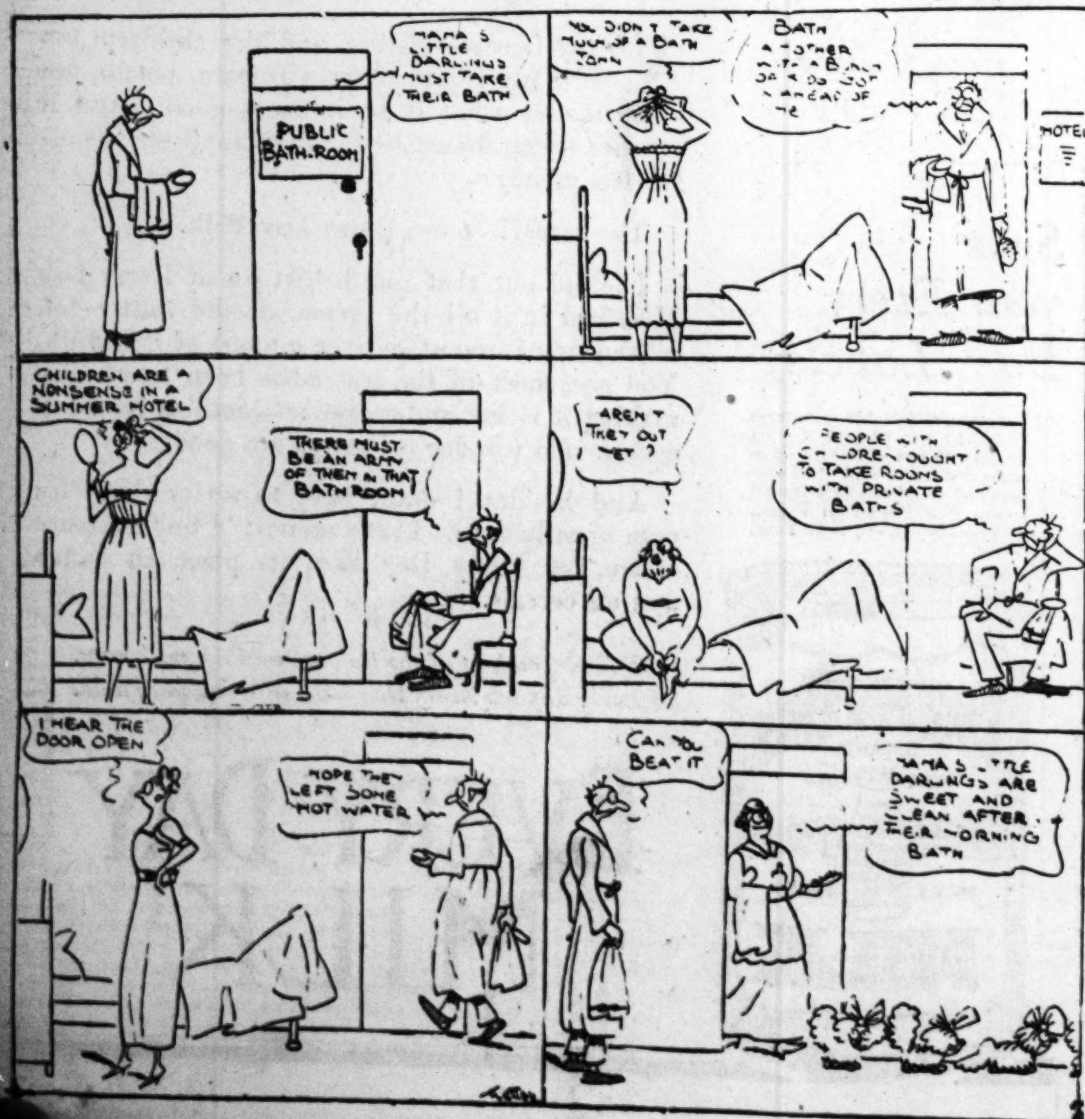


DOING IT THOROUGHLY.
Out in the Rockies they have changed the name of "The Devil's Punch Bowl" to "The Devil's Chafing Dish."

Mnemonotechnics.
A farmer ran into a drug store much upset.
"My wife told me to get something here, and I have forgotten what it is. Can you help me out?"
"The Druggist," Not unless you tell me something more about it.
Farmer: Well, it's for pain.
Druggist: Aspirin, cocaine, acornite?
Farmer: No, no; that don't sound like it; it's something that sounds prettier.
Druggist: Sorry, but I can't do anything for you.
Farmer: Yes, you can.
Druggist: Well, how?
Farmer: I'll tell you; name the Great Lakes for me.
Druggist: I don't quite see the connection, but I am to please. Ontario.
The farmer shook his head.
Druggist: Huron, Superior, Michigan.
More shakings of the head.
"Erie," said the druggist.
The farmer's face brightened.
"That's it. Wasn't there a famous sailor who won a battle there?"
Druggist: Perry, you mean?
Farmer: Now you got it. Give me a dime's worth of periyoric for the old woman.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

Precept.
Nan: Congratulate me! Bill proposed last night.
Ann: How in the world did he get up the courage?
Nan: We went to a movie show last night and saw a delicious love scene in the picture.—Film Fun.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?



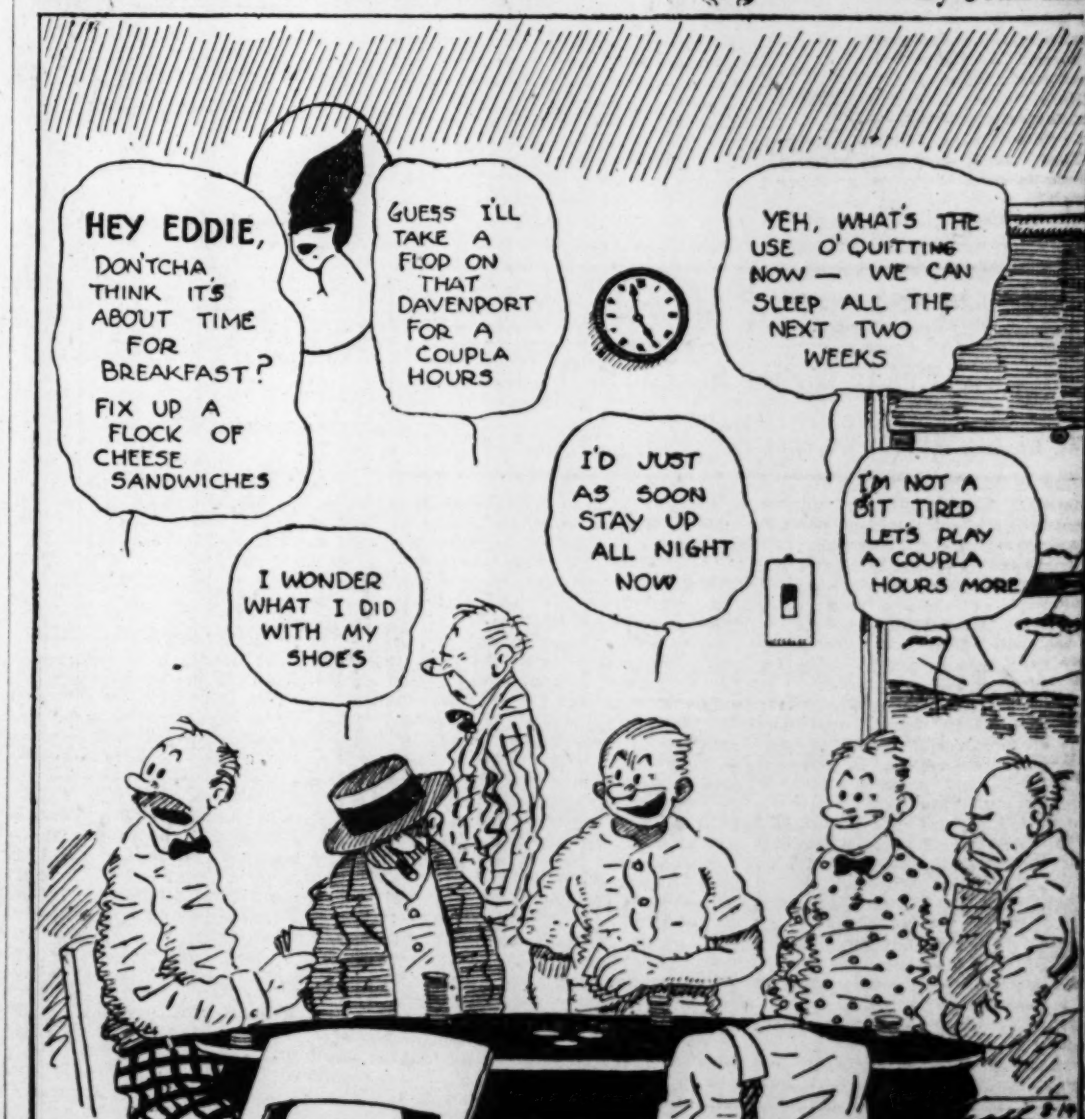
By KETTEN

Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out.



PENNY ANTE—In Vacation Time.

By Jean Knott



NO BRAINS



MOOCH MCSCHESSEY, THE WELL-KNOWN EXPLORER, SAYS: "WHILE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING IS A SERIOUS MATTER, I SEE NO CAUSE FOR IMMEDIATE ALARM." "THERE IS NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT WHILE PEOPLE STILL LEAVE PIES ON WINDOW SILLS."

FERDINAND SWEETBREAD, WHO INVENTED THE NEW DANCE STEP CALLED "BUMPING THE NOSE," SAYS: "I HAVE SOLVED THE LIVING PROBLEM." "WHEN THE BILL COLLECTORS START TO GET ROUGH I PUT MY DEATH NOTICE IN THE PAPER AND MOVE TO ANOTHER TOWN."

VALERIE VACANT, OF "THE DIVORCES OF 1919" MUSICAL SHOW, SAYS: "I HAVE CONCLUDED THAT WE MUST ALL MAKE SOME BIG SACRIFICE TO GIVE COUNTRIES A CHANCE TO GET BACK TO NORMAL. I HAVE DISCHARGED MY DOG'S PRIVATE CHAUFFEUR."

THREE-MONTHS-OLD HERMAN PRECIOUS SAYS: "I THINK THIS HIGH-COST-OF-LIVING SCARE IS ALL NEWSPAPER TALK—SO FAR IT HASN'T COST ME A NICKEL TO LIVE AND I GET EVERYTHING I WANT."

LOOSE-BRAINED JOE, OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE MENTALLY-MILDEWED, SAYS: "IT IS A VERY SIMPLE MATTER TO OVERCOME THE HIGH COST OF LIVING—GO CRAZY AND LET THE STATE SUPPORT YOU."

"SAY, POP!"—A NICKEL IS SIX CENTS THESE DAYS—By C. M. PAYNE



MUTT AND JEFF—IT'S A WONDER JEFF DOESN'T TRY TO COAST ACROSS NOW.—By BUD FISHER.



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"virtually that's
Choose what they
notify China."
"Dear me!" said
Then, in additi